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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Arrest of a High Officer of the Army.

How the Rebels have Received Information of Contemplated Army Movements.

EXPECTED FIGHT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC

The Rebels Marching Against Gen. Kelly's Forces at Hancock.

Gen. Fremont and the War Investigating Committee.

Opposition of the President to Any Scheme of Emancipation.

Probable Abrogation of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 5.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR—A HIGH ARMY OFFICER ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

It is stated very positively that a very high officer of the army has been arrested, to-night, on the charge of being the medium through which the rebels have been constantly obtaining important information relative to military movements. Prominent persons here are understood to be involved in the same affair. The hour is too late to admit of a verification of the story, and I give it on rumor only.

Measures have been taken additionally to guard against the communication of information to the rebels, especially through female agency.

COL. KERRIGAN'S GUILT.

Circumstances in the case of Col. KERRIGAN have transpired within a few days, which fix upon him, without doubt, the fact of his having furnished information to the enemy as previously alleged.

WARLIKE RUMORS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

It is reported to-night that a large force of rebels, under Gen. JACKSON, is moving towards Hancock to attack Gen. KELLY's army. It is expected they will attempt to cross the river at some point near Dam No 5. If this intelligence is correct, Gen. BANKS' column will have its long desired employment.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

Two deserters from the First Maryland Regiment, and three from a Tennessee regiment, encamped near Union Mills, between Centreville and Manassas, arrived here yesterday. They escaped by the way of Winchester, crossing the Potomac at Dam No. 5. The men were well clothed. They state that the rebel army take possession of everything in the way of commissaries' stores, leaving the owners unsatisfied, and suffering for the common necessaries of life. They have no idea of the number of men, but represent the defences of a formidable character.

THE PROPOSED TEXAS EXPEDITION.

The report in a recently published letter from St. Louis with reference to a Texas expedition being fitted out at Fort Leavenworth, to be under the charge of Major-Gen. HUNTER, with Gens. LANE and DENVER as subordinates, is correct in essential particulars.

Gen. LANE is at present engaged in the discharge of his duties as a Senator from Kansas. He will leave this position only to take exclusive command over a column organized with a view to demonstrate to the country the correctness of those principles through which alone he believes the war can be brought to a successful close, and the rebellion terminated and permanently overthrown. In this position Gen. LANE is, it is understood, cordially indorsed by the Administration.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT will appear before the Investigating Committee on the conduct of the war, to-morrow. His friends say he will produce papers seriously compromising prominent persons connected with the Government. It is hoped he will be able, also, to explain the enormous frauds of his California contractors, and his failure to chastise PRICE after the fall of Lexington.

THE PRESIDENT AND EMANCIPATION.

A radical Republican Member of Congress had a private interview with the President recently, in which the latter avowed his fixed determination to oppose any measure of general emancipation, or forarming confiscated slaves of rebels.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Mr. J. F. GILLETTE, of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, one of the released prisoners from Richmond, has arrived here from Baltimore, being commissioned by the rest of the released prisoners, who are still in Baltimore, to receive their pay from Government. A furlough is also asked for those of them who are three years' men, in order that they may recruit their health, which is greatly shattered by their long confinement. Many are hardly able to walk a mile.

Mr. SLONECKER, of the California Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Prison Brigade in Richmond, Virginia, by Gen. WINDER, to take care of the personal interests of the Union prisoners, and keep a record of sickness, deaths and casualties.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Col. SEYMOUR, from HOOKERS' and SICKLES' Divisions to-day, reports the rebels opposite Budd's Ferry keeping up a constant fire on vessels attempting to pass up or down. They have done little damage so far.

GEN. M'CLELLAN RECOVERED.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was well enough to be out to-day, if the weather had permitted.

WANTS TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Gen. MANSFIELD arrived yesterday, from Fortress Monroe. He seeks to be transferred to some other Department.

MEANS FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR.

The Ways and Means Committee will be ready to report their two schemes—a national currency and a tariff, including an excise duty on many articles of luxury—by the first or middle of this week. They are determined to raise a revenue of about two hundred millions.

THE CANADA RECIPROCITY TREATY.

A resolution has already been framed, and will soon be offered, for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Canadas. Under the provisions of that document, a year's notice is required before it can be abrogated.

A FEMALE REBEL CAPTURED.

On Friday, Mrs. MARSHALL, a lady of wealth from Virginia, was captured inside our lines disguised as a servant girl. She was committed to prison. Her object was to procure two slaves belonging to her, and have them committed to jail at Alexandria for safe keeping.

GEN. MONTGOMERY RETURNED.

Gen. MONTGOMERY, in command at Alexandria, has returned, with his health perfectly restored.

A VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY, ETC.

A party, consisting of Vice-President HAMLIN, Representatives DUELL, of New-York; TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan; WALTON, PIKE and RICE, of Maine; Cols. ROBINSON, BEALS and FILLEBROUN, of the Army, and others, on Friday proceeded over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Harper's Ferry. At Frederick they were joined by Maj.-Gen. BANKS and staff, together with a large party of ladies, including Mrs. Gen. BANKS. The party proceeded without accident to Harper's Ferry, and after spending some time in that locality returned to Frederick in the evening, where they were entertained in a handsome manner by Gen. BANKS.

Speeches were made at several points by Vice-President HAMLIN and others, and the party were loudly cheered at every stopping place.

At Harper's Ferry a salute was fired by Major TINDALL, in command of the Union forces, which brought out from their hiding places the rebel pickets on the Virginia side, who appeared at several points. The party returned to Washington at noon yesterday.

THE NEW STEAM BATTERIES.

The Navy Department has forwarded to the several navy yards copies of the specifications for the hull-implating and steam machinery for the iron-clad steam batteries about to be built. Upon application to the commandants of the yards, parties who can prepare a portion or the whole can see the specifications, and will be able to make an offer to the Secretary of the Navy, stating the least time and money for which they can execute the work.

FLAGS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Yesterday a number of flags donated by the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania, were presented by Co. PULESTON, on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, to the Pennsylvania regiments in and around Alexandria, namely: One Hundred and Fifth, Sixty-first Sixty-third, Ninety-ninth, and Eighty-eighth. They were received on behalf of the respective regiments by Gen. HEINTZLEMAN, Judge KELLY and others.

THE WOUNDED BUGLER.

HATTER, the bugler, shot on Pennsylvania-avenue Friday, by Capt. TURNER, it is thought will recover.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER.

MANUEL NICHOLAS CORPAUCHO, Minister from Peru has arrived here, and will be presented to the President to-morrow.

ASSIGNED TO A BRIGADE.

Col. J. W. ALLEN, Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

TO BE HUNG.

Private LANAHAN, Company D, Second Infantry recently shot a Sergeant of the Guard in Georgetown. He was condemned to death, and will be hanged to-morrow at 12 o'clock, on the Government grounds, near the Washington Monument.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFICIENT LABORS OF CONGRESS—MR. GREELEY'S LECTURE, ITS AUDIENCE AND EFFECT—HEALTH OF GEN. M'CLELLAN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1861.

The people will hardly believe it, but do you know Congress—this Congress—is quietly but speedily earning the gratitude of the nation, for its industry, its considerate and self-sacrificing patriotism, and its calm, steady, unflinching devotion to the cause of freedom. When it first assembled there appeared to be a dread that it was to be in conflict with the Administration. Why, or how this feeling became dominant I do not know. Perhaps it was because there was an interest to make it so—but the feeling was evident that Congress was to be stop-cock on the action of the Executive. Congress has met—has been a month in session—and so far from being a drag, has in every way sought to advance what was desirable. Measures calculated to secure efficiency, zeal, and consequent success, have been perfected and passed so rapidly, so quietly, with so little of acrimonious discussion, as hardly to have attracted the attention and to have come to the knowledge of the people. To be sure there has been felt and expressed some considerable desire that the country should have the worth of its money and consideration for the men it is expending and mustering, but hardly as much demand for accountability from the powers that be, as the circumstances seemed to warrant and demand. Congress, so far from being querulous, has been too lenient—leaning to the side of the Executive branch of the Government to an extent that would have hardly been tolerable, much less tolerated, a couple of years ago.

With the Northern army, the lecture system has also invaded the Capital, and has already become so thoroughly acclimated as to flourish vigorously. Several of the most radical of the Northern anti-slavery men have lecture acceptably to large audiences, bringing warm responses for their entsiments, and a full exchequer to the association. The lecturer last evening was HORACE GREELEY—the subject "Nations." I is hardly worth while to say that the Philosopher handled his theme by the anti-slavery tactics—but it will sound stranger for me to say that the broader the distinctions he drew between slavery and freedom, the more decidedly he proclaimed that the war could not succeed until the Administration looked the belligerents in the eye, and said, "they are slave propygandists—not rebels," the more warm, and spontaneous was the applause. It was a hearty outburst that seconded his citation of ANDY JOHNSON'S declaration, that "Rebels have no right to own anything," and an avalanche, loud, prolonged and overpowering that welcomed the incidental mention of the name of FREMONT. On the platform with the lecturer were President LINCOLN, Secretary CHASE, Senators WILSON and HALE, and KING; and in front were goodly numbers of Congressmen and civic magnates and army officers of distinction. Their presence gave a peculiar significance to the applause of the people. Being an audience of representative men—for they probably had their homes in every Northern State—the clapping hands seemed always to be saying Amen to the sentiments of the speaker, and "Go, thou, and think likewise," to those who listened. The next lecturer is Dr. CHEEVER, and after that BEECHER and CURTIS, and "Timothy Titcomb," and probably WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The disease of Gen. MCCLELLAN has been more threatening than the newspapers have generally stated, but he is now certainly improving. In the present *status* of the army, his sickness and consequent inability to attend to business, has not been so disastrous as it might have been three months ago. Then his absence, or his loss, would have been thought irreparable. It may be so now, but the men and the officers do not feel it as acutely as they did then, and would rapidly recover their *morale*, even from the infliction of his death or permanent disability o perform the duties of his position. When firs. in he face of an enemy, the soldier feels keenly the necessity for a good leader, but standing too long at the position of "ready," he leaves with his contempt for danger, a confidence in himself and a carelessness about the capacity of the General at headquarters. In Winter barracks, or in make-shifts for them, your high private has a keener regard for the Commissary's Department than for General Orders, and will readily forego the presence of the General, if the loss is compensated by fuel and fodder.

The weather has been glorious beyond comparison all through the waning month of het old year. The rebels hail this as an omen that Providence smiles on their efforts, "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb." As we have failed to avail ourselves of the benefit it seemed sent to bestow upon us, I am not prepared to say the rebels are not right, however sacrilegious in it may sound in them to be fancying Providence has any consideration for them. PAUL.

FIGHTING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Attack on the Fifth Connecticut Regiment near Hancock—The Railroad and Telegraph Lines Again Destroyed—National Reinforcements Advancing.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Six thousand rebels attacked the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, near Hancock, yesterday. They were protecting the railroad.

After a slight skirmish, our men rallied to this side of the Potomac, to await reinforcements. Meanwhile the rebels destroyed the railroad and telegraph lines, breaking our communication with Cumberland.

Gen. LANDER is marching to the relief of the Fifth with a sufficient force.

The loss in the affair on either side is not known here, but it is believed to be trifling.

The rebels have been shelling at intervals all day. Our artillery responded. Their shells did no mischief.

LATEST NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 5.

Last Thursday a small scouting party of Nationals went below Paducah, losing a WM. OWENS, whom the rebels threatened to hang. The National party thereon arrested REB. WOLFOLK, a prominent rebel, of Paducah, and sent word to the rebels that his fate would be determined by that of OWENS. WOLFOLK'S wife has gone to Columbus to get orders from Gen. POLK for the exchange of the two men.

Green River Bridge is completed.

SKIRMISH IN ADAIR COUNTY.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 30.

We have received a letter from a reliable correspondent at Camp Boyle, near Columbia, Ky., dated the 27th inst., from which we learn that Col. HAGGARD'S boys have had another little brush at Jimtown. Col. HAGGARD'S pickets came in on Christmas evening, and reported the enemy 2,000 strong. The Colonel ordered out something like 180 men, and went in pursuit, with Maj. OWSLEY at the head. Arriving in the vicinity the next morning, they saw nothing of the enemy. They waited, however, for some time, and being hungry, ordered supper at the hotel, and supper being ready, they all sat down, and were enjoying it finely, when a sentinel rushed in and gave an alarm. The boys all broke for their horses, but before a horse was mounted, a shot from one of Capt. PALMER'S men brought the rebel color-bearer to the ground. The poor fellow was a Scotchman, too brave a man to be enlisted in such a cause. The boys rushed up to him and wanted him to surrender, but he would not, and hurraing for JEFF. DAVIS, drew his revolver and was about to shoot, when one of the boys gave him a quietus that brought him to terms. The rebels were about 600 strong, but retreated after our boys had fired some two or three rounds. Col. HAGGARD'S small party then also left the field, having killed five of the enemy and wounded some others. Our boys did not receive a scratch.

THE FIGHT AT SACRAMENTO.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 31.

We have had a conversation with Lieut. J. J. ROBERTS, of Col. J. S. JACKSON'S Cavalry, who arrived in this city last evening with the remains of the gallant Capt. BACON, who fell in the engagement near Sacramento. Lieut. ROBERTS give us the following particulars of the affair: Early on Saturday morning two squadrons of Col. JACKSON'S Regiment, under command of Maj. MURRAY, left the camp near Calhoun, on a scouting expedition across Green River. When they arrived at South Carrollton the squadrons separated, and the first returned toward Calhoun by way of Sacramento, at which place they were surprised by 700 rebels under command of Col. FORRESTER. Our troops were fired upon by the rebels before they were aware of their presence, and, at first, believed they were attacked by Maj. MCGOWAN, of Col. JACKSON'S Cavalry, through mistake. The officers, though our ranks were broken, rallied the troops as soon as they discovered the true state of affairs, and, for half an hour, our officers and men, without exception, displayed the most heroic valor and determination in a hand-to-hand engagement of the bloodiest character, and only retreated when their ammunition gave out. Our loss consisted of Capt. ALBERS G. BACON, who had his horse shot from under him, and was killed in the retreat, and seven privates. Lieut. R. H. KING, of Frankfort, was slightly wounded, and seven or eight privates were wounded more or less severely. The rebels stated their loss at thirty when they reached Greensville. Among the rebels killed was Lieut.-Col. MERIWEATHER, of Hopkinsville.

The rebels left Capt. BACON in the woods in a dying condition, having stripped him of his watch and rifled his pockets.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS, ETC.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The crews of the gunboats were mustered in Monday. The whale fleet will probably anchor in the stream on Monday.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that 600 (?) submarine batteries have been planted between Columbus and Memphis. A gentlemen who witnessed their experiments, says they were entirely successful.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 19th has the following from Texas:

"The Galveston *Civilian* of the 18th, says last night's mail brought advices from the Rio Grande, to the effect that a Lincoln propeller had arrived, and was blockading the river. She had captured and burned a schooner."

The fight was still progressing at Matamoras.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 20th inst., says the people of Galveston are in a considerable stew over the reported orders of Gen. HERBERT, ordering the destruction of Galveston if the city could not be defended.

The Federal fleet, near New-Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, have captured several rebel steamers.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SHIELDS FOR WASHINGTON.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Gen. SHIELDS left for Washington in a special train of cars. He was accompanied by Major SMITH, Capts. COLLINS and WHITTLESEY, Lieuts. HAYCOCK and MARTIN, and Drs. HASSEN and BROWN, all of the United States army. After the departure of the General, the residence of Judge DALY, at which place he stopped while in the City, was literally besieged with people anxious to pay their respects to Gen. SHIELDS. A deputation from the Sixty-ninth Militia Regiment also called in order to make arrangements to serenade the General, but of course were disappointed, as he had already left for the Capital.

By the same train the four companies of regulars, that arrived on Saturday in the *Northern Light* from California, went on to Washington.

DEPARTURE OF THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.

The United States steam-transport *Illinois* sailed at 1 P. M., yesterday, for Key West and Havana, having on board the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. MORGAN, which has been stationed for some time past on Governor's Island. The troops are to be landed at Key West. The list of officers has been previously published.

STEEL RIFLED CANNON FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.

The first of ten field batteries of WIARD'S steel rifled cannon, with carriages and implements complete, ready for instant service was forwarded from this City to Columbus, *vid* the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, on Saturday. The remaining batteries will be sent forward with the utmost dispatch. Four batteries of WIARD'S steel guns have been supplied to the Burnside Expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Abandonment of Big Bethel by the Rebels.

Their Works Half a Mile in Extent, and Pierced for Twelve Guns.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan 4.

A scouting party, about seven or eight hundred strong, consisting of six companies of the Coast Guard, six companies of the Twentieth New-York Regiment, and three companies of HARLAN'S Cavalry, left Camp Hamilton yesterday morning, under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. WEBER, accompanied by Majors VEGESACK and CARLING, of Gen. WOOL'S Staff. About two miles beyond Little Bethel the infantry halted and the cavalry proceeded toward Big Bethel, and six miles this side of that place met the mounted picket, which was driven in. The cavalry gave chase, but were unable to overtake them. On arriving at Big Bethel the place appeared to have been deserted, and careful examination showed that to be the case. It had apparently been occupied by three or four thousand men, including two or three hundred cavalry.

Breastworks were found nearly half a mile in extent, and pierced for twelve (12) guns. After a short stay the scouting party returned. No guard was left there, as was stated yesterday.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* is loading for Hatteras Inlet.

The Burnside expedition is now daily expected.

THE DEFENCES OF YORKTOWN, VA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 26.

While we have no means of ascertaining the actual intentions of the enemy, it is gratifying to have the assurance of the ability of the South to resist an attack upon one of the most important points yet threatened by invasion. Gen. MAGRUDER, commanding the forces on the Peninsula, announces in a special order, dated the 19th of December, that after a minute and most rigid examination of the works at Yorktown, he has entire confidence in their ability, when defended by the gallant soldiers of the Confederacy, to resist the most powerful attacks of the enemy, with any number of ships; and that the enemy cannot succeed in getting possession of our works under any circumstances whatever. The Commanding General therefore congratulates the troops on the prospect which the expected sailing of the enemy's fleet from Annapolis affords them of repulsing an insolent foe, whose object is to invade our land and destroy our homes. The order proceeds as follows:

"There is much more apparent than real danger from the attack by ships, and the gallant manner in which the attempt on Pensacola was defeated by our comrades there, as well as the state of works here, justifies the confident expectation of the Commanding General of a result still more glorious to our arms. Should this fleet turn its guns against another point, our brother soldiers elsewhere will esteem themselves in having the opportunity to drive them from our waters.

At the signal which has been fixed upon by Gen. RAINS, the commanding officer of the garrison, the men will repair promptly to their several posts. The batteries will be kept in a constant state of preparation, shot will be ready heated in the furnaces, and those intrusted with the important duty of ascertaining the approach of an enemy, and giving the alarm, will exercise the utmost vigilance to insure its successful performance. It is recommended to the commanding officer of the post to cause the men to retire at an early hour for a few nights at least, and to be stationed at their posts one hour before daylight. The arrangement is suggested to avoid, as much as possible, fatiguing the garrison.

The commanding general will station himself in the midst of his troops, and having the greatest confidence in their gallantry, again congratulate them on their approaching triumph."

REBEL ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 25.

Congress has confirmed the following nominations made by the President, to take rank in the order in which they are named:

MAJOR GENERALS.

Braxton Bragg, Sept. 12, 1861, Louisiana.
Earl Van Dorn, Sept. 19, Mississippi.
Gustavus W. Smith, Sept. 19, Kentucky.
T. H. Holmes, Oct. 7, South Carolina.
W. J. Hardee, Oct. 7, Georgia.
Ben. Huger, Oct. 7, North Carolina.
James Longstreet, Oct. 7, Alabama.
J. B. Magruder, Oct. 7, Virginia.
T. J. Jackson, Oct. 7, Virginia.
Mansfield Lovell, Oct. 7, Maryland.
E. K. Smith, Oct. 11, Florida.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Jos. R. Anderson, Sept. 3, 1861, Virginia.
Simon B. Buckner, Sept. 14, Kentucky.
L. P. Walker, Sept. 17, Alabama.
A. G. Blanchard, Sept. 21, Louisiana.
Gabriel J. Rains, Sept. 23, Kentucky.
J. E. B. Stuart, Sept. 24, Virginia.
Lafayette McLaws, Sept. 25, Georgia.
T. F. Drayton, Sept. 25, South Carolina.
T. C. Hindman, Sept. 28, Arkansas.
A. H. Gladdin, Sept. 30, Louisiana.
John B. McCown, Oct. 12, Tennessee.
Lloyd Tilghman, Oct. 18, Kentucky.
N. G. Evans, Oct. 21, South Carolina.
Cadmus C. Wilcox, Oct. 21, Tennessee.
Philip St. George Cooke, Oct. 21, Virginia.
R. E. Rodes, Oct. 21, Alabama.
Richard Taylor, Oct. 21, Louisiana.
L. T. Wigfall, Oct. 21, Texas.
James M. Trapier, Oct. 21, South Carolina.
Sam. G. French, Oct. 23, Mississippi.
W. H. Carroll, Oct. 26, Tennessee.
H. W. Mercer, Oct. 29, Georgia.
Humphrey Marshall, Oct. 30, Kentucky.
John C. Breckinridge, Nov. 2, Kentucky.
Richard Griffith, Nov. 2, Mississippi.
Alexander B. Steuart, Nov. 8, Tennessee.
Wm. M. Gardner, Nov. 14, Georgia.
Richard B. Garnett, Nov. 11, Virginia.
Wm. Mahone, Nov. 16, Virginia.
L. O'B. Branch, Nov. 16, North Carolina.

WHY EX-CONGRESSMAN DAVIS LEFT FOR THE SOUTH.

The Indianapolis *Journal* makes an exposition of a secret organization, styled the M. P.'s, with which Ex-Congressman J. G. DAVIS, who recently left for the South in some haste, was connected. It states that the knowledge that this exposure was to be made precipitated his departure. The *Journal* thus sums up the

OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

1. Opposition to the Administration.
2. Opposition to the war tax.
3. Opposition to taking up arms against the Southern Confederacy.
4. To defend each other, to death if necessary.

MODE OF INITIATING A CANDIDATE.

The following questions are propounded to the candidate:

Question—Are you a Democrat or Republican?
Answer—I am a Democrat. [If he says he is a Republican he takes an oath that he will no longer vote or act with that party.]
Question—Are you in favor of supporting the war?
Answer—No.
Question—Are you opposed to the war tax?
Answer—I am.
Question—Will you pledge yourself, at the risk of life and property, not to raise arms except to protect this organization?
Answer—I will.

The oath is then administered, which is in substance as follow—raising your right hand:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will not divulge any of the secrets, nor let be known any business or transaction that shall be done in this order; that I will oppose the present Administration; that I will not pay the war-tax, nor take up arms to fight against the Southern Confederacy, and only in self-defence or this organization, which I pledge myself to do at the risk of life and property, and when I receive the sign from a brother I will answer.

After taking the oath, the candidate signs his name to the same, which is recorded in a book.

MODE OF GETTING INTO A LODGE OR CASTLE.

Give three raps on the door, when the door is opened, and you say "M. P. S." You then enter the Lodge or Castle, and salute the presiding officer by drawing the right hand down from the mouth to the lower part of the chin.

TO RECOGNIZE A MEMBER ON THE STREET.

The sign of recognition is given by rubbing the right eye with the fore-finger of the right hand. Answered by rubbing the left eye with the second finger of the left hand.

You then advance and shake hands. The person giving the sign then says, if in the morning, "How is it this morning?" If in the middle of the day or afternoon, "How is it to-day?" If in the evening, "How is it to-night?" Answer, "All is up."

THE OFFICERS.

President, Vice-President, Chaplain.

SIGNALS FOR CALLING MEETINGS.

This is usually done by one separate tap, attended by four other taps, on some bell, on a court-house or engine-house.

These organizations now exist in Madison, Evansville, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Rockville, Sullivan, Vincennes, Greencastle, Indiana, and Paris and Mattoon, Illinois, which we know of.

It is necessary to state that the initials pretendingly stand for "Mutual Protection," but their true meaning can be seen from the exposition.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Progress of the River Flotilla—How Jeff. Thompson was Baulked—Reconnoissances—Origin of the Report of a Battle at Paducah—A New Military District at Cairo—Gen. Grant in Command, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

There has been a masterly inactivity in military operations in this section during the holidays, with the exception of one or two reconnoissances, but the work in putting the finishing touches on the gunboat flotilla progresses with unabated energy. The three gunboats built at Mound City have been brought here and are receiving some slight alterations, and all in a week will have received their armaments. It does not follow that when they have received their arms they are ready for service, as it will require some time to put their machinery in such condition as to be safe to risk an engagement. From present indications, however, the flotilla will be ready before the land forces are, as the force at this point will undoubtedly be trebled before a movement on Columbus will be made, if, indeed, that will be the point first to be attacked.

JEFF. THOMPSON, with a force of about three hundred men, on Sunday evening, surrounded the town of Commerce, Mo., thirty-five miles from Cairo, and rode into the town with forty men, just as the steamer *City of Alton* came in sight, and stated to the citizens he was going to burn her, after taking what provisions and valuables he could carry away. Himself and men were hid, ready to pounce upon the boat as soon as she landed, but was prevented from carrying out his design by a Mrs. EVERSOLL, who was at the levee, and told the Captain, who was there, and what was his intention. The boat was immediately backed, and THOMPSON, seeing that he was baffled, ordered his men to fire, some forty or fifty musket balls hitting the boat, but injuring no one. The boat landed a mile or so below, at an island, where the Captain procured some fifty muskets, shot-guns and rifles of woodchoppers and residents, and thus armed steamed for the town. The "Marion of the rebellion," as THOMPSON is called, saw the movement, and himself and his motley crew mounted their stolen horses and mules and took to the woods. Information was immediately sent to Gen. GRANT, and a force of cavalry was started after him up the river, and a body of infantry in another direction to cut him off, but the expedition returned last night without trapping him.

Five companies of cavalry, on Saturday and Sunday last, from Bird's Point, made a reconnoissance in the direction of Charleston, Bertrand and Siketown, and made several arrests, among them some prominent Secessionists, and capturing some thirty horses and mules. They returned Monday, bringing their prisoners and property safely into camp.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE, on Saturday last, made a reconnoissance from Paducah, with about 500 men, in the direction of Columbus, and on his return came across Camp Beauregard, some distance from Paducah, say twenty or thirty miles, which was supposed to have been evacuated, the force going to Bowling Green. He found a large force there, one account putting it as high as 5,000. They attacked him, and he retreated, followed by the rebels, he in the meantime sending for reinforcements. The report is that he returned to Paducah, the reinforcements failing to reach him. No official account has reached here yet.

Charges of stupendous frauds on the Government have been made recently against R. B. HATCH, Assistant Quartermaster at this post, and other executive officers, and as far as examined into, have been substantiated. One transaction in the purchase of lumber, at Chicago, of a million feet, was bought for $9 50 per thousand, and Government charged $10 50. Large quantities of coal purchased at 10 cents per bushel, Government was charged twelve for. A lot of coal, in barges, seized by the United States Marshal, in attempting to run the blockade, and left here for safe keeping, was stolen and bought back for the Government. These are frauds which are being ferreted out, which if brought to light and substantiated, will astonish the authorities at Washington. Several removals have been made already. Capt. KOUNTZ, an old river man, has been appointed Quartermaster and Superintendent of Transports. Capt. MCALLISTER is appointed Commissary, in place of W. W. LELAND, formerly of New-York City.

Gen. GRANT has, by an order of Gen. HALLECK, had his command extended, and a new district created, of which he has the sole command. The district of "Cairo" is only second to that of the Potomac, and should be commanded by a Major-General, and Gen. GRANT has the ability, industry, integrity, and also the confidence of the officers, and should be immediately appointed to that position. His promptness and willingness with which he lends his aid in ferreting out the frauds on the Government should also commend him.

The following order will indicate the extent of his command. The post at Cape Girardeau has since been added to the district.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Dec. 23, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.—In pursuance of Special Order No. 78 from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, the name of this military district will be known as the "District of Cairo," and will include all the southern part of Illinois, that part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, and the southern counties of Missouri south of Cape Girardeau.

The force at Shawneetown will be under the immediate command of Col. T. H. CAVANAUGH, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, who will consolidate the reports of his command weekly, and forward to these headquarters.

All troops that are or may be stationed along the banks of the Ohio, on both sides of the river, east of Caledonia, and to the mouth of the Cumberland, will be included in the command having headquarters at Paducah, Ky.

Brig.-Gen. E. A. PAINE is assigned to the command of the forces at Bird's Point, Mo. By order.

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The following order shows that the same burdens are to fall on the rebels throughout this whole division as have recently fallen on those at St. Louis, and if the same course was adopted in all divisions, there would soon be a marked weakening among our Southern "brethren:"

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Dec. 28, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 26.—*Whereas*, There are now at Cape Girardeau, Paducah, Smithland and Cave-in-Rock, places within this Military District, many persons who have been driven from their homes, and deprived of the means of subsistence, by the acts of disloyal citizens of Kentucky and Missouri, and their substance taken for the support of a rebellion against this Government, humanity dictates that these people should be comfortably supported, and justice demands that the class of persons who have caused their sufferings should be made to bear the expenses of the same.

It is ordered, therefore, that at the places named, suitable quarters shall be provided, and contributions collected, for their support, and accounted for in the manner prescribed in General Order No. 24, from Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, with this addition:

Persons of Northern birth and education, who are liable to assessment, under this order, will be taxed 50 per cent. more than Southern men of their class of guilt and means.

The refugees at Cave-in Rock will be invited, and means of transportation provided to Smithland or Paducah.

These contributions will be collected as far out as the military arm can securely extend, and at these distant points will be assessed and collected without the intervening of time between assessment and collection.

Commanding officers at Paducah, Ky., and Cape Girardeau, Mo., are particularly charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Brig.-Gen. U. S. GRANT,
JNO. A. RAWLINS, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Ice has been running for a week past in the Mississippi River, but with the exception of a few days, we have had the June weather of the North.

EGYPT

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature—The Probabilities as to the Speakership, &c.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 5.

A majority of the members of the Legislature arrived in the city last night. Much interest was manifested to-day in the organization of the House. Old party lines appear to be entirely obliterated, and the organization appears likely to be controlled by individual preferences or considerations of future policy, than heretofore existing political affectations. The prominent candidates for Speaker are HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York; Mr. HURLBUT, of St. Lawrence; SAMUEL STETSON, of Clinton; THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga. Besides, DARIUS ODDIN and Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, are in the field, but not prominent at present.

Mr. RAYMOND has to-night the most positive strength, and his claims are pressed energetically by his friends. Mr. ALVORD'S interest is also pushed with considerable warmth. Mr. HURLBUT will be probably the choice of Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, Comptroller ROBINSON, and the other State officers of that complexion. There is some probability that he may be supported by the Democrats, and elected. No single candidate appears now to have sufficient positive strength to elect him without some outside combination.

One caucus has been already called for all members opposed to corruption in high places, which is said to be the issue of Mr. ALVORD'S party. There is said to be a call issued for to-morrow morning for the People's Union members, with the object of uniting them on the strongest candidate. The Democrats do not now think of issuing a party call.

None of these caucuses will be likely to represent the majority of the House, unless the Democratic members go into that already called, or into one that may be called for all members in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The question of Clerk will depend upon who is successful for Speaker. The prominent candidates are: HANSON A. RISLEY, the present Clerk; CUSHMAN, of Oneida; BROCKWAY, of Oswego; CLARK, of Genoa; WAKEFIELD, of Albany; VAN ORT, of New-York; and LEMUEL VANDERKAR, of Albany. Others less prominent are named.

Large crowds of old officeholders, who have been for years hangers-on of the Legislature, are here to snap up the chances on under offices.

For Clerk of the Senate there appears to be no opposition to JAMES TERWILLIGER, the present Clerk, whose discharge of the duties of the office appears to be highly satisfactory to all.

The State Treasury Imbroglio.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 5.

The State Treasury controversy remains unsettled. Ex-Treasurer DORSHEIMER holds on to the office, but has at last agreed to abide the decision of the Attorney-General of the State, who is not yet at his post, but is expected here soon. Meantime Treasurer LEWIS has a desk in the Comptroller's office, and the Commercial Bank, upon which Mr. DORSHEIMER served a notice not to pay any drafts drawn by Mr. LEWIS, has notified Comptroller ROBINSON that it will pay such drafts, or any other signed by him.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the army continues very dull. Six or eight men were enlisted here last week, only one of whom was for general service. It was expected that the office for the Twelfth Infantry would be closed on the 31st December, but it is still open, and will remain so for some time. A few of the companies of the Twelfth at Fort Hamilton are not quite full yet. The men are in the new wooden barracks just completed, and find themselves much more comfortable than when in tents.

The Eighth Infantry, also at Fort Hamilton, numbers about thirty-five men. The officers recruiting for this regiment hope to have more success than they have yet had, and will be glad to get as many old soldiers as they can to join their companies.

A detachment of thirty men, being part of the Texan soldiers on Governor's Island, was sent yesterday to West Point, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, to fill vacancies caused by desertions, &c., from the company of Texans stationed there. The number of desertions, both from West Point and Governor's Island, has been very great. So far as the Texans are concerned, the desertions are no doubt caused by their having to do duty and serve out their time, after counting upon being discharged as soon as they came from Texas.

The Ninetieth New-York Volunteers left Governor's Island yesterday for Key West.

The detachment of regulars which passed through here on Saturday from California, *en route* to Washington, makes the fourth within the last few months. Another detachment is on the road.

The number of men shipped for the navy last week was below the average, being only one hundred and fifty, against two hundred the previous week. The number of dispossable sailors on board the *North Carolina* having been augmented by the crew of the *Dacotah*, now amounts to nine hundred men.

The Regular forces in New-York Harbor add up to 3,652 men, and are stationed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	600	North Carolina	900
Fort Hamilton	800	Marine Barracks	180
Fort Lafayette	62	Kate Stambler	60
Bedloe's Island	50	Vessels in harbor	1,000
Total			3,652

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Richmond	22
Dacotah	9	Connecticut	7
Oneida	9	Sumter	10
Octorara	7	Western World	3
Owasco	4	Norwich	6
Kanawha	4	Racer	1
Onward	8	S. P. Williams	1
Bores Beilds	1	Adirondack on stocks.	
Griffiths	1	Kate Stambler rec'g ship.	
Sabine	50		

Who Proposed a Stone Blockade?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting to the London *Times* to know that the first recommendation of sinking vessels to obstruct the channels of Southern harbors came from an unnaturalized Englishman,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 4, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	78	
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	90	
10,000	Ill. Canal Reg. 8s	78	
1,000	Mich. St. 6 wk 8s	75	
22,000	Missouri St. 6s	40	
5,000	do	b3	40½
1,500	Oregon War Loan 2s yearly		84
2,000	Goshen Brch Lds		83
2,000	Ter. H. & A. 1st M		74
4,000	Del. L. & W. R. 1st M		98
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M		99
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		84½
5	do		84¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		92½
50	do		92¾
126	do		92
100	do	s30	92
50	do	s10	92½
100	do	s3	92½
15	M. S. & N. I. R.		19¾
100	M.S.& N. I. g. s.	b10	39½
75	Panama Railroad		111
100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	s30	61¾
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10	34¼
500	do		34⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.		86¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, 61, Cou.		87⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.		78
6,000	Virginia State 6s		50
5,000	Missouri State 6s		40½
8,000	do		40⅜
15,000	do		40⅞
2,000	California St. 7s.		76¾
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '79.		80½
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s		60
2,000	Mich. State 8s, '78		78
5,000	Ten. State 6s, '90		42⅛
5,000	Del. L. & W R. 2d M		86½
1,000	Mich. Cent. 8 ⅌ Cent. Bonds, old		90
1,000	N. Jersey C. 2d M		100
150	Pac. Mail Stp. Co.		99
100	do	s10	93¼
30	do	s3	93⅜
100	do		93¾
150	do		93⅝
10	N. Y. Central R.		80¾
100	do		80⅝
400	do		80¾
100	do	s4	80⅞
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b10	51
129	do		51
50	do		51¼
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		79⅝
100	do	b10	80
100	do	s60	79¾
392	do		80
250	do	b30	80¾
300	do	b10	80⅝
100	do	s10	80
50	do		80¼
100	Erie Railway	b30	31⅞
225	do	b30	31¾
56	do		31⅞
410	do		31½
150	do	b3	31⅝
12	Hudson River R.		37⅛
50	do		37⅜
50	Erie R. Pref.	b4	53
50	do	b30	53¼
7	do		52⅝
50	do	c	53
150	Mich. Cen. R.		47⅛
100	do	s10	47¾
25	Chi., Bur. & C. R.		57
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		32¾
350	do		32⅝
100	Erie R. Pref.		54
200	do	b30	54⅛
50	do	s30	53¾
200	do	b30	54¾
5	Chic., B. & Q. R.		57
100	Harlem Railroad		12½
100	do		12⅝
20	Harlem R. Pref		30
156	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		16½
50	do		19⅞
50	Panama R.	b30	113
10	Gal. & Chi. R.		66½
600	Clev. & Tol. R.		35⅝
200	do	s30	35¾
500	do	b15	36
100	do	b20	36
50	do		35⅞
400	do		35¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.		52⅛
200	do		52
25	Mil. & Pra. Du Chn 2d Pref.		59½

MONDAY, Jan. 6—A. M.

The first week of the present New-Year is made memorable to the financial public by the General Suspension of Specie Payments by the Associated Banks of the Atlantic Cities, and a like suspension by the Government, except in the payments of the last yearly interest on the Public Debt. This change, not unexpected to the community, seems not to have occurred without considerable bickering (and some bad manners, if rumor speaks true of one or more of their conferences) among our leading Bank Officers. And as it was found convenient, or perhaps congenial to preexisting animosity, in the free indulgence of the wordy controversy to blame the Treasury for not taking the initiative of suspension, and to hold it responsible for the consequences, there was more disturbance and suspense for a few days in the general Money market than there was need for, but not more than these few days, through the assertion or practice of a little good sense, were able to bring right again. If it were seriously intended by the malcontents with the Government among these Bank gentlemen, to seize the occasion to discredit United States Notes altogether, and to create partial anarchy in the National finances, they seem to have altogether failed in their object through the better judgment of their colleagues, and the plainly indicated purpose of our business community, to stand by the credit of the Government, at any and every cost. The report against the employment of the United States Notes, said to have been prepared by the party referred to, was not acted upon in general Bank meeting. Late in the week it found its way into one of the evening papers, *without the signatures of the Committee*, but the currency of United States Notes having already regulated itself, no attention was given to the Report, even at Bank, and as the subject is now to be taken up in Congress, *and the stamp of National Authority given to the United States Notes as a legal tender*, it will probably be a relief to the party in question, as it will be to the public, to have done with the discussion in the discordant Bank circles of Wall-street.

The suspension was made universal among the Banks from Monday last, so far as current business is concerned. They all opened new accounts with their dealers as in Current Funds. Some few continued to pay Specie on their old balances, when requested by their depositors, and the ability of all to accommodate to any reasonable extent in this way was not questioned. Until after the January Dividend payments adjusted and distributed themselves, and order had been restored to the Clearing-house Association of Banks, the Money Market continued in about the same condition as the week before. Later in the week, however, the same signs of buoyancy which usually follows the inauguration of a New Year were perceptible, and less complaint heard of the restricted supply or rate for Money. The Banks will continue to advertise their usual Weekly Averages, as they are bound to do by law, without reference to suspension, and the report this afternoon will probably show a remaining Specie aggregate of about $23,000,000 or $24,000,000. The following are the daily averages of the Sub-Treasury:

Monday	$3,945,479	Thursday	$6,867,868
Tuesday	9,408,217	Friday	6,076,295
Wednesday	Holiday.	Saturday	5,617,741
Total			$31,915,540

Making an average for the five days of $6,383,108. Of which sum, we understand, only about one-half is in actual Bullion: the remainder in the demand Notes of Circulation of the United States. In our weekly reviews hereafter we propose to return to the former system of stating the amount of Bullion held by the Government Office at the close of the week, in connection with the weekly Average of Specie held by the Banks. Both together will not reflect the stock of Bullion held in the City, as much of it has become a mere article of merchandise and speculation by and between the Bullion Brokers and private Banking Houses, engaged in the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, and held for the most part on special deposits in the vaults of the Banks for safe keeping, or as security for demand loans made upon its pledge. A lively speculation has already sprung up between the parties in question, and with views almost as radiant or conflicting as the movement of *Bull* and *Bear* on the Stock Exchange. The *Bulls* in Gold and Bills on London at the close of the week were confident buyers at 102@102½ for the former, and 113@113½ for the latter. The par of Exchange in Gold being 109.23 ⅌ cent., or adding the discount in London on 60-day Bills, (3 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum,) and present cost of freight and insurance, about 110½@110¾ ⅌ cent., the current relative difference is in favor of the Bill drawer at 113@113½ ⅌ cent. But as much of the business now doing is merely a speculation on the chance of advancing rates, the actual export movement of Gold to cover the Bills drawn is comparatively light. Some considerable purchases of Gold have been made as a protection, or, in the phrase of the hedge against the inability of the Banker to cover his drawings, hereafter, with Merchant Bills (or by the decline of Exchange generally) to a profit. With the advance in Gold thus brought about, inviting its sale, in various sums, by private parties out of the Street and by receivers from California, and also tempting remittances from the West and the near Atlantic cities, the abundance of Current Funds or deposits payable in Current Funds in New-York, must necessarily be increased, exclusive even of the continued disbursements of the Government in current United States Notes. And one of the arguments of the Stock Exchange (equally applicable to borrowers on Bond and Mortgage or Real Estate) is, that with every rise in Gold, of which the country holds about $275,000,000, the ease in Money, in its popular sense, will add to the value of the substantial or dividend-paying Stocks and other securities, in which this redundancy will seek employment.

While the doctors or experts in this Bullion and Foreign Exchange speculation confessedly disagree as to how far it can be pushed without producing a reaction correspondent with the actual import trade demand for Bills on England, their weekly supply to the Bankers from our Export Merchants to reimburse the heavy shipments of Breadstuffs and Provisions still going forward—and in Provisions alone likely to be soon enhanced—and the probable state of our balances with Europe, we dare not venture an opinion of our own as to the course of premium either on Gold or on Bills. Of the relative importance to the trade and business of the country, in the condition of general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks and the Government, we should say that the country is the gainer by the higher Exchange, not only in the payment of balances due to Europe in Gold, for which we have no other present use, but in sale of the products of Domestic Agriculture to Europe. Already large orders hitherto limited rather below the market, for Beef, Lard, Cheese, &c., are being executed by reason of an Exchange of 111@112 on England to the Exporter, which could not be touched at 107@108 per cent. So far as the operations of last week—the first under the general suspension—reflect the probable future course of premium, it must not be lost sight of that an extraordinary or exceptional demand for Bills, to cover the first of January Dividends collected for Foreign account, materially assisted the speculation. A much larger sum of these Dividends were paid in Gold than has either gone, or immediately promises to go out, in Gold. The whole may now go, and without the slightest inconvenience to the country—indeed, with profit to the general Money market—but not without diminishing the subsequent demand, and possibly the premium, for Merchant and other Bills drawn in the ordinary course of business. Altogether the movement attracts much interest and attention, and, so far from tending to increase the amount of Gold in private hands, recently drawn from the Banks, or set aside on special deposit, the effect is more likely to be to tempt its sale and more active or practical use. The popular prejudice in favor of Gold, as being something in or about superior to its exchangable value, has never run very strong in New-York, since the creation of our admirably secured system of Free Banking, and never at any time strong in New-England where the Small Note Currency is made secure, as well as convenient and acceptable, to the masses, by *bona fide* and well-directed banking Capital. The feeling will not be essentially changed by the mixed use of a more National Currency, *with the stamp of legal tender in all the transactions of business* throughout the whole country, such as the General Government, in the exercise of its sovereign right and duty to regulate Commerce and the Currency, for the necessary and convenient Commercial intercourse between the States and the People, is now about to give to a limited issue of the Circulating Notes of the United States.

In the light of a duty to the easy working of the Treasury, and to the comfortable, if not uniform action of the Money market, in this season of War, the necessity for prompt legislation is generally acknowledged, in the exercise of the more important right, as well as duty, of giving a sound and uniform paper currency to the country, for peace as well as War. Opinions may, and confessedly do differ as to how far the Government should now go, and what guards of taxation for the security of the Public Stocks, into which this currency will be made convertible, should accompany the change of system; for a great and permanent change we must expect it to be. Since the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, the country is prepared for it, and all parties who regard the Government as anything more than a confederation of States, to be broken or weakened at will by secession or rebellion—all who believe the Federal authority a power for the general good of the whole People, as well as the symbol of sovereignty and allegiance—will welcome this resumption of one of its most important rights and duties, and with it all the taxation necessary to the credit and support of a National Currency, stamped as a legal tender, and convertible into the Public Funds of the United States at a given rate. It will differ from the National Paper Currency of England only in this, that, whereas the Notes of the Bank of England, to the extent of $70,000,000, are based upon a specific pledge of the Public Funds, (£14,475,000 sterling,) the Notes of the United States will be convertible into the Public Funds, and, on the resumption of Specie payments by the Banks, after the peace, they will also be convertible into Gold, if wanted, though still retaining an equal legal value with Gold.

As the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade for December will not be ready for a week or more yet, we are unable to complete our tables of the Commerce of the Port of New-York for the past calendar year, nor to begin our comparative summary of trade as from the 1st July last, from which the current fiscal year dates. The Importentries of Foreign Merchandise for the first week in January, including the Dry Goods return in Saturday's paper, amount to $1,461,259, as against $3,073,855 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce, $2,010,082, against $2,294,601. The Export of Specie by the steamers on Wednesday and Saturday, $650,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	ex. d. 87⅛@87
New-York Central	78¾@80¾@79⅛80⅝
New-York and Erie	30⅞@33@30@32¾
Erie Preference Shares	52@56@52⅛@54⅜
Rock Island	49⅛@52
Michigan Guaranteed	39⅛@41
Michigan Southern	18¾@19¾
Michigan Central	47⅞@48¼
Toledo	33⅝@36
Galena	65@66¾
Illinois Central	61@62⅜
Panama	110¾@113@110¼@112⅝
Pacific Mail	90⅜@93¼
Missouris	41@42⅝@40@41
Virginias	47⅛@50
Tennessees	41¾@43@42⅛
Hudson River	37⅛@38⅛
Harlem Preferred	27½@31
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	14⅛@16

The Stock Market opened on Monday under great buoyancy on the settlement of the *Trent* affair and the suspension of Specie payments. The highest price on Monday for New-York Central was 80¾, and other Railways moved in the same proportion. On Tuesday, some disagreement in the Bank meetings, growing out of the new state of things, was rumored, and after the adjournment of the Stock Board Money was reported less easy to borrowers. Nevertheless, the Old Year closed on a steady market. On Thursday, the same difficulties or unsettled feeling were reported in Money affairs, and in addition to these the later English newspaper extracts were uncomfortably taken, and it was not until Friday afternoon that the market began to recover its strength. The favorable change was more palpable early on Saturday, in connection with the English mails by the *Asia*, and the better signs of returning harmony among the Banks, and before the dealings closed late in the afternoon, prices were, with some few exceptions, as high as on Monday. The recovery was assisted by the traffic returns for the last week in December from the Western roads, and also by the impression that Congress would to-day consider the subject of the National finances. Pending this question there is little done at the Board in United States Stocks, but a better demand is manifested at the Sub-Treasury for the 3-year 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds, in payment of which Currency Checks on the City Banks and United States Demand Notes are received. The general market left off with much firmness, except on the shares of the City Banks, which were much neglected throughout the week because of the apparent want of harmony and confidence in the meetings of the Bank Association.

The last bids for the Railway Mortgages were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. s. d. bs.	60
N. Y. Cen. sevens, 61	101	Northern In. firsts	84½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. In. Goshen Line 8s	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	101	M. S. & N. In. s. f. ⅌ c.	81½
Erie firsts, 6s	103½	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	85
Erie thirds, 8s	86	T. H. & A. firsts	73½
Erie fourths, '80	74	T. H. & A. seconds, ⅌ c.	70
Erie fifths, '85	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Buff., N. Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 24 s.	37
Hudson firsts, '69	105½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	97	N. J. Cent. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	76	N. J. Cen. seconds	90
Hudson convert. 6's	68½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	55
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	86½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c.	92	Ill. C. & Wabash firsts	73½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c.	83	Ind. L. & W. firsts	96

The Irving Savings Bank advertise their usual dividends to depositors of 6 per cent. a year on all sums under $500; 5 per cent. on sums $500 to $1,000, and 4 per cent. on larger balances.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad,

For last ten days of December, 1861	$70,886 85
For last ten days of December, 1860	39,845 40
Increase	$31,041 45
For month of December, 1861	$200,133 76
For month of December, 1860	129,022 26
Increase	$71,111 50

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the fourth week of December:

Fourth week, 1861	$25,515 00
Fourth week, 1860	31,697 00
Decrease	$6,182

The whole month foots up as follows:

December, 1861	$118,501
December, 1860	94,859
Increase	$23,642

DIRECT TAXATION.

A Sketch of the Rise, History and Development of the British Income Tax.

As indirect taxes can probably not be imposed by Congress to so large an extent as to provide, without needless inconvenience, the means for carrying on our present war, and for conducting, at the same time, the ordinary operations of the National Government, some direct taxes will doubtless be imposed, and among those which offer themselves to our choice, a tax on property and income similar to that which, for twenty years, has produced so large a revenue in England, seems likely to be adapted to the financial emergency in which we find ourselves at the opening of the present year.

There is little doubt that by the successive modifications which the science of taxation has suggested, the income tax has more than once saved Great Britain from national bankruptcy, and that it prevented the horrors of a revolution during the commercial distress of 1842. Numerous bread riots, it will be remembered, had taken place during the Winter of the previous year in several large manufacturing towns in England. The suffering incident to the high prices of food and the diminishing rate of wages awakened the masses of the people, who became clamorous for free trade and for a repeal of the Corn laws. The mob was rampant, and the Government was powerless to give relief, for the national revenues had, during several years, fallen below the aggregate expenses, and Sir ROBERT PEEL stated to Parliament that the deficiency for the current year would amount to over $13,000,000. As a proof that the limit of indirect taxation had been reached on articles of consumption, and that no increase of revenue could be had from such sources, it was stated that the experiment of imposing an extra five per cent. on the customs and excise duties had proved a complete failure, the additional revenue from this expedient amounting only to one-half per cent., though no new expenses had been incurred in its collection.

To comply with the resistless demands of the starving millions, who, it was feared, would resort to physical force for redress, was therefore an impossible task, without discovering a new source of national income. Their only available method to save the nation was, according to Sir ROBERT PEEL, the imposition of a direct tax, which should fall on the rich and powerful, and should spare the humble and the poor. Accordingly, twenty millions of dollars were proposed to be raised by a tax of about three per cent. on all incomes in Great Britain of $750 a year and upwards. With the surplus revenue thus obtained, it was proposed to pacify the suffering millions of the manufacturing districts by a revision of the tariff and a gradual repeal of the obnoxious Corn laws.

Although the income tax was the only means by which the exhausted exchequer could be filled, and the ominous distress of the country relieved, it is worthy of note that this tax met with the bitterest opposition from all classes affected by it; and while thousands of petitions poured in from all parts of the country, asking the Parliament for free trade and an annihilation of the Corn laws, not a single petition was sent in favor of the income tax. On the contrary, 133 petitions, all numerously signed, were presented against it. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. COBDEN, and most of the liberal statesmen, opposed the tax. Mr. F. BARING, the representative of the capitalists, stigmatized the measure as a "bid for the physical force of England," but expressed his satisfaction that nothing had been said of a breach of faith towards the creditors of the nation. Sir ROBERT PEEL threatened however to resign office except the bill was allowed to become law; and, as no other man was regarded as equal to the crisis, the tax was imposed for three years. This was not however the first time the income tax had been resorted to by English statesmen in time of dangerous financial troubles.

Almost half a century earlier, with a view to obtain the means to defray the enormous cost of the great European war, Mr. PITT, after several futile efforts to raise money from other sources, determined, in 1798, to replenish his empty exchequer by this means. The deficiency in the revenue varied, according to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars a year. Still, notwithstanding the urgent necessity of this new tax, and the impossibility of carrying on the war without it, great opposition was evoked, and the measure passed both Houses with difficulty. The act of Parliament imposing the tax, exempted all incomes of less than $300 a year. Persons earning from $300 to $325 a year, were taxed one hundred and twentieth part, and the rate of duty increased through a variety of gradations, till the income reached $1,000 or upward, when it amounted to one-tenth part, which was its utmost limit. A variety of deductions were also allowed on account of children, &c. The Commissioners for the management of this tax, were elected by the people. They received no emolument whatever for their services, and they were sworn to preserve inviolable secresy with respect to any private affairs disclosed to them. This war tax was repealed in 1802, after the peace of Amiens, having annually produced, on an average, over $27,000,000.

In 1803 it was, however, again revived, the assessment beginning as before, at $300 a year, and gradually increasing till the income reached $750 a year, when it amounted to 5 per cent., which was its highest point. The rate was subsequently increased to 10 per cent. at which it remained till the tax was finally repealed in 1816.

From a parliamentary return of the revenue yielded by this first English income tax, we find that in 1815 the amounts from the different classes of incomes and property were as follows:

Class.	1815. Dollars.
A—Owners of lands, tenements, &c.	29,615,945
B—Occupiers of houses, lands, &c.	10, 81,140
C—Funded property and stocks	14,427,525
D—Profits of trades and professions	15,731,660
E—Public offices, pensions, &c.	5,838 390
Total	76,494,660

The classifications above given were adopted by Sir ROBERT PEEL for the income tax of 1812, which was organized on similar principles, except that its officers did not serve gratuitously, and all incomes under $750 were exempted. The rate adopted was 2.93 per cent., and the assessment on farms in England was limited to one-half, and in Scotland to one-third part of the rent, Ireland being wholly free from the tax.

The following table shows the amount of revenue from Sir ROBERT PEEL's income-tax from its first imposition:

Year.	Per cent. above $750.	Per cent. above $500.	Dollars.
1842	2.93	—	2,910.189
1843	2.93	—	26,937,277
1844	2.93	—	26.648,004
1845	2.93	—	25.913,247
1746	2.93	—	27.718,411
1847	2.93	—	28.063,272
1848	2.93	—	27,425,821
1849	2.93	—	27,824,166
1850	2.93	—	27,554,299
1851	2.93	—	27,201,749
1852	2 93	—	28,263,852
1853	2 93	2.08	28,652,289
1854	5.86	4.16	54,611,334
1855	6.50	4.90	75,797,288
1856	6.50	4.90	80 253 350
1857	2.93	2.08	56,960,175
1858	2.08	2.08	33,050,510
1859	3.75	2.71	48,330,705
1860	4.15	2.93	64,509,081
1861	3.75	2.50	—

When first imposed the duration of the tax was limited to three years; and, though prolonged at the instance of Sir ROBERT PEEL, he did not intend that it should be perpetual, but that it should be repealed when the distress in view at the time it was granted should have disappeared. Although, however, the tax has undergone various modifications, no statesman, since 1842, has ever been bold enough to think of giving up the steady and reliable revenue it brings in, and to all appearance its annihilation seems likely to be deferred to the Greek Kalends. Although this tax is now fixed so high as to produce nearly twice as much as for the ten years prior to the Crimean War, and although the Government is absolutely unable to diminish or to repeal it, without creating a deficiency in the revenue such as cannot be otherwise provided for, yet the London *Times*, in a recent article, boasts of England's readiness for war, and praises the healthful state of her finances, and indulges in some ill-timed contemptuous sarcasms at the waning prosperity and inferior solvency of France. Had the Emperor NAPOLEON drawn one-half as much revenue from a war-tax on French incomes as England has derived from this source during a time of profound peace, he might now have had a large surplus in his exchequer. If England cannot do without a war-tax when at peace, it may be wise to ask how the expenditure of a war is to be provided for. There is every probability that hostilities with any great Power would cripple her industry and commerce, so that, as happened in 1842, no additional revenue could be raised by increased customs' or excise duties. And if, under such circumstances, the resource of an income-tax were either wholly, or to any considerable extent, forestalled, any nation so circumstanced would be compelled to resort to loans, or to some even more ruinous expedient. Hence, the advantage of reserving taxes on income, as NAPOLEON reserved his Imperial Guard, to be an auxiliary brought into action, only in emergencies.

To anticipate a reserve of this sort is extremely bad policy, being closely analogous to the *post obits* of spendthrifts and prodigals. Better than any other pretext, the income-tax is suited to periods of war, when money must be had at whatever cost, and they who exhaust it in time of tranquillity deprive themselves of the support and aid of a most powerful ally.

At the outbreak of the Russian difficulties in 1853 the income-tax was doubled, and was, for the first time, introduced into Ireland, where it was assessed on all incomes of $500 and upwards, but persons who earned less than $750 were charged at a lower rate. The latter paid during the war between four and five per cent., and the former, as the preceding table shows, nearly six per cent. on their incomes.

At the restoration of peace the tax was reduced, but it has since been again raised, and stands now at a point considerably above that fixed as the maximum by Sir ROBERT PEEL.

To give a comparative view of the sources from which the income-tax is derived, we give the following account of the revenue from the tax in 1856 at the war rates of 6.5 per cent. on incomes above $750, and 4.9 per cent. on those below that standard.

Class.	1856.
A—From owners of lands and houses	$33,1[illegible]6,615
B—From occupiers of lands and houses	4,[illegible],150
C—From funded and stock properties	9,418,250
D—From profits of trades and professions	25,556,225
E—From salaries, pensions, &c.	5,371,150
Total	$84,461,265

On several accounts it is interesting to know that in the year 1856 only 256,891 persons in Great Britain were returned as possessing incomes of $500 a year and upwards. Of these no less than five-sixths had less than $1,500 a year, and 139,709 were assessed below $750; 40,390 below $1,000; 47,459 below $2,000; 12,587 below $3,000; 7,577 below $5,000; 5,271 below $10,000; 2,284 below $20,000; 431 below $25,000; 701 below $50,000; 445 below $250,000, and 40 at $250,000 and upwards.

It may seem singular that in England so much objection should have been made to the income-tax, for at first sight it is the fairest of all taxes. It seems to make every citizen contribute to the wants of the Government in proportion to the income which he enjoys under its protection, while, by falling equally on all, it does not disturb the distribution of capital, the natural direction of industry, or the prices of commodities. Such advantages might doubtless be expected from an income-tax were it possible fairly to assess it. But the practical difficulties which oppose such an assessment are so formidable, that no satisfactory method has yet been devised for their solution. Hence taxes on income, though theoretically equal, have been complained of, and are constantly petitioned against, in England, as unequal, oppressive and vexatious in their practical operation.

These objections are first the difficulty of ascertaining the incomes of individuals, and, secondly, the difficulty of laying an equal tax on incomes derived from different sources. To meet the first of these questions some inquisitorial interference is necessary into the private affairs of the people. This, in England, has for the past twenty years been submitted to, but with some unwillingness. The second difficulty has been often urged, but has never been grappled with, and at the present moment the British income-tax presents the anomaly of demanding precisely the same duty from a clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, an editor, or a merchant, who may earn an income of $3,000 a year from his professional exertions, as from a capitalist who derives the same income from sources which are subject to none of the precarious chances which may at any time diminish or annihilate the income of the less fortunate but equally taxed professional and mercantile classes.

Moreover, experience proves that it is almost impossible to acquire any accurate information as to the incomes of some of the largest and most important classes; and though such information were obtained, the sources of income are so various, and differ so much in their degrees of durability, that all attempts to impose on them a really equal income-tax must prove abortive. After the Government has done all in its power to make the tax equal, it will still be grossly unequal. To confine it to certain classes of incomes, or to impose it on all incomes, without regard to their origin, is alike objectionable on some principles of justice.

Some of the most offensive features of this tax would perhaps be obviated, were it possible to reduce all incomes to perpetuities, and assess them accordingly. This was proposed by Mr RICARDO and by others in England. But it was proved that the remedy was worse than the disease. We must therefore take this valuable tax with all its obstinate inequalities and incurable inequalities, or we must reject its services altogether. And though its nature may render it unfit for ordinary revenue, it is precisely such a tax as is adapted for such a crisis as that with which our Republic is at the present moment contending.

It is a principle in the science of taxation that the comparative facility and cheapness with which taxes may be collected, should be particularly attended to in comparing their respective advantages. The net produce of a tax, or its produce after the expenses of collection are deducted, being alone applicable to national purposes, taxes which cost a great deal to collect impose a heavy burden on the people, for the sake of a small advantage to Government. And hence, in the words of ADAM SMITH, they should be contrived so as "to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people, as little as possible above what they bring into the public treasury." SULLY states in his memoirs, that in France the expense of collecting a net revenue of 30 millions of livres in 1598, cost the enormous sum of 120 millions. Thus a sum of 150 millions taken from the people by taxation yielded only 30 millions to the French treasury. Under the administration of M. NECKER, a revenue of 557 millions of livres was collected at an expense of 58 millions, being about 10.6 per cent. It is, however, an important advantage of the income tax that its cost of collection is small. For while the expense of collecting the British revenue in 1857, excluding the Post-office, amounted to 4 per cent. on the gross produce, and while our own revenue expenses amount to more than twice this ratio, we find that the cost of collecting the income tax in 1853, when the duty varied from 2 to 3 per cent., amounted to 2½ per cent. only; and in 1856, when the duties were 4¾ to 6½ per cent., the expense of collection was reduced to 1.65 per cent.

It is necessary also to remember that in modern times, direct taxes have rarely formed the sole or even the principal source of revenue. Indirect taxes have been generally the greatest favorites both of Governments and people, and there are many reasons why this should be so. The burden of direct taxation is palpable and obvious. It admits of no species of disguise or concealment, but makes everyone sensible of the exact amount he contributes. We are all, however, extremely averse to part with property except to secure some more acceptable equivalent. And as the benefits derived from the institution of Government are not, in time of peace, so very obvious or striking as to be easily felt and readily appreciated by the people, there is usually a decided disinclination to the payment of direct taxes, except when war threatens the existence or the liberties of the nation. In deference, therefore, to the prejudices of the people, modern Governments, instead of openly demanding a specific portion of the citizen's income, have usually taxed the articles on which this income is chiefly expended. This ingenious plan conceals the amount of duty levied, allows the people to tax themselves, and make their payments to the Government in some measure voluntary. It also promotes frugality, and acts as a powerful stimulus to industry. Moreover, the tax being commonly paid in the first instance by the producers, the purchasers confound it with the natural price of the commodity. No separate demand being made on them for the tax, it escapes their notice; and the article they receive seems the fair equivalent of the price given and of the sacrifice made in acquiring it. Such indirect taxes have also the advantage of being paid by imperceptible installments, and of cultivating habits of economy, which elevate the National character, and augments the National wealth. Indirect taxes should therefore be the chief reliance of our Government in its new financial arrangements, while direct taxes naturally occupy a subordinate, supplemental and less permanent place. The development of the science of taxation, which has been achieved at great cost, and by repeated failures in the elaborate systems of Europe, proves that it is possible so to distribute taxes, and so to adapt them to existing exigencies as that their payment shall not exhaust or depress, but shall rather elevate, expand and inspire with a healthier vigor the industrial energies of the people.

The National Schemes of Finance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The defence of the proposed act for embodying the suggestions of Mr. Secretary CHASE for the purpose of providing "ways and means" to meet the requirements of the Government, has now rendered clear what was previously uncertain, viz.: that the United States Stocks to be pledged against the proposed new issue to the Banks from the "Currency Bureau" are the Bonds "*which shall hereafter be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.*"

The proposed act provides that any Banks or Banking Associations, now existing, or hereafter to be established, may present Bonds to, and demand from the "Currency Bureau" an amount of notes equal to the market value for the time being of the Bonds so presented and pledged. In short "the head and front" of the whole scheme is to provide a substitute for the ordinary mode of borrowing, by *tempting* existing Banks to increase their circulation, and inducing the formation of new Banks and Associations by the profit derivable from an issue of paper to be provided for them by the "Currency Bureau" against the pledge of United States Bonds—the Currency Bureau being in effect, the engraver and manufacturer of notes for the Banks, for the redemption of which the Banks are however liable. As the notes in question would be *uniform* in regard to paper and general design, differing only in denomination, numbers, date, signatures, and name of the Bank where redeemable, it is certain that this, with their other advantages, would obtain for them a decided preference over the great variety of miscellaneous notes now in existence, and hence, although there is no proposal to call in or interfere with the existing circulation of the Banks, it is obvious that to some considerable extent, the proposed new issue would displace it as the public will more readily become acquainted with the genuineness of notes of a *uniform* character, than they ever can be of that of the paper now in circulation, owing to its immense variety of design, &c., affording, as it all along has, so great a cover to the operations of the counterfeiter. Besides, the new notes would be available for all payments to the Government, except import duties.

How far the business of existing Banks might become diluted, and overtrading by the new ones engendered, would, of course, depend upon the extent to which the present establishments or new ones would avail themselves of the proposed new issues. The probability is, that the very moderate amount of capital ($100,000) for the establishment of new concerns, would bring quite a number into existence. In most cases, the first transactions of the new Banks would be to purchase, to the extent of their capital, the United States Bonds available for circulation; then would follow an itching to employ the notes in discounts and loans, and probably a good deal of the money intrusted to them on deposit would, from time to time, be invested in the Bonds for circulation purposes,—there being some inducement so to operate, as the following illustration will show.

Assuming that the series of United States Bonds available for circulation will yield an interest of 7 per cent., and that the cost of the notes (which is to be chargeable to the Banks) is 1½ per cent., the gain would be 5½ per cent., less the interest on 25 per cent. of the Notes, which is to be held in specie.

On $100,000, therefore, the profit would be	$3,750
Thus—5½ per cent. on $100,000 would be	$5,500
Less 7 per cent. on $25,000 coin reserve	1,760—$3,750

There is consequently a bonus or first profit of $3,750 upon every $100,000 of United States Currency Bonds. The employment of the new banks of their deposit money in the purchase of those currency or circulation bonds, would in the interest of the depositors be rather desirable than otherwise, as it would in effect provide a specie reserve of 25 per cent., no such provision for deposits being legally required, but which, in regard to the new banks, would be beneficial, seeing it is more than probable that most of them would have to run the gauntlet of experience. Even should the scheme, however, be generally availed of by existing establishments as well as new ones, and the Secretary thereby effect a sale of Bonds to the extent of $150,000,000, is it not altogether too much fraught with subsequent danger to render it desirable? All past experience proves that an undue increase in the currency, is practically an enhancement of prices for property, and commodities of almost every description *until* such time as the collapse, which has invariably followed a similar condition of affairs take place, and under which deposits would be drawn, rendering the stock of specie a mere feeble to the demand—then, in midst of the general distress, would arise one of the practical conditions, under which the new currency would exist, viz: the demand on the "Currency Bureau" to sell the pledged Bonds, and which would doubtless be done at low enough prices to command specie for the redemption of the notes.

In all great schemes of the description now before the country, due regard must be had to their ultimate bearing or consequences of their operation, otherwise much mischief is almost certain to accrue.

Assuming the abandonment, therefore, of the proposed scheme from being fraught with the elements of future disturbance, the consideration arises, what is to be done to provide the $150,000,000 which the Government require and must have? Of course various modes may be suggested, and without presuming to say that the following is by any means the best that might be conceived, it is nevertheless put forth, because time presses and is close at hand when some action in the matter must absolutely be taken.

As the whole of the $150,000,000 required is for Government disbursements, why not give the "Currency Bureau" power to issue, in liquidation of the national indebtedness, notes of various denominations, payable on demand at the

created by it? The disposition of such securities, merely displaces so much capital, which, if let alones may be reached by demand notes bearing interest, convertible into a funded stock.

A note issue of some character is the only one left open to meet the expenses of the war, which, the Secretary candidly informs us, may amount to six hundred millions of dollars, in addition to that already expended.

Although it is not to be supposed that a currency would be requisite for the whole amount, yet it is well to consider whether we could bear an issue of that extent. If we pretend to do so on a specie basis only, we most assuredly cannot; yet, in case of no foreign interference in our domestic troubles, twenty or thirty millions might be kept in coin to meet ordinary demands.

A specie basis has invariably proved a poor one to stand upon; it deserts us at the moment of our greatest need, and, like an overtasked debtor, asks for a suspension.

A Government currency in its operations, before attaining that amount of expansion which would be injurious to the country, would displace a large amount of other mediums of exchange besides paper money or coin. Deposits in Bank might be diminished; individual checks would find a substitute in Government bills; loans would be made in the actual money of the country, instead of creating a credit to be drawn against by an individual, when check or draft is forthwith deposited in the same or some other institution, to be drawn against again, and so on.

Then, how much is required to represent the eleven billions of real and personal property of the Union States? It will be seen, by my table, that in 1850 the Bank loans and circulation were only 8¼ per cent. of the value of all property, and in 1860 only 5⅝ per cent.

If one twenty-fifth part of this property were sold, a sufficient amount of paper and metal money could not be found in the country to pay for it. In such a case, the evil would be that we had too little money; and the lack of a sufficient currency in our City is too often apparent.

Frequently the banks are unable to meet a draft of even ten thousand dollars in paper money; the draft has to be certified, and thus virtually becomes a bank promise to pay. At this moment they have but $33,000,000 of all kinds of currency, to meet $116,000,000 debt due on demand.

It is probable that the loans and circulation of all the banks, exclusive of that to the Government, are now about four per cent. of the value of our property; and an increase thereof to eight per cent., the rate of 1850, would give the Government $440,000,000 in bank credit and currency. Issued in currency, and convertible into 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury notes, it would soon find its resting-place in bank vaults, as a substitute for individual discounted notes.

The exchanges at the New-York Clearing-house show most conclusively that the currency is chiefly in the checks of individuals, which, after all, perform the offices of bank notes.

The weekly sum of such exchanges reaches not less than $110,000,000; for the residue of the country the same amount may be added, which, with the existing note currency, will equal $350,000,000.

An ample and safe current paper issue would also tend to diminish that other, but silent, currency trade and barter which is so common in the sparse districts of country where a paper representation is scarce. Fifty million at least may be added to my preceding figures, to supply this deficiency. We thus may have $400,000,000 of an issue of one character only, instead of the thousand varied forms our present one consists of.

In bearing interest, however, it would be constantly subject to curtailment, by being hoarded or used as an investment as well as supplying the place of loans to individuals. Its movement would be so sluggish as to act as a safeguard against private expansion, speculation or inflation. Government would therefore have the advantage of a new issue to meet this disposition, and to refill its coffers.

The application of either hypothesis may be taken as some proof of the ability of the nation to bear a much larger issue of current representatives of the exchange of property, whether it be in paper or metal money. Coin, as the representative of money, rarely goes abroad to pay our debts. Its true character is that of merchandise, otherwise why is it almost immediately consigned to the crucible? Its character as treasure or merchandise always remains the same; but as money, it changes almost entirely with every change of country. Its only real value to us is the one here given to it, and although we do, in case of our excess of imports, discharge the balances against us by its use, so soon as the balance by the shipment of produce becomes changed to the other side of the account, it returns to perform the same offices again at a future time. So, also, during a Bank suspension, does its character become that of merchandise, instead of money, as the representative of the product of labor.

Table.

	1856.	1851.	1856-7.	1860.
Bank Loans in proportion to population	$35	$17 06	$24	$22
Circulation in proportion to population	7 31	6 40	7 83	5 77
Loans in proportion to imp't., and export trade	$1 74@$1	$1 05@$1	$1 05@$1	$1@$1

Rent and personal property in 1850, valued at seven billions of dollars.
Loans and circulation in proportion thereto, 8½ P cent.
Real and personal property in 1860, valued at sixteen billions of dollars.
Loans and circulation in proportion thereto, 5½ P cent.

30th June.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1851		$2,163,079
1852	$3,287,096	
1853		62,997,510
1854	26,321,317	
1855		13,688,326
1856		12,324,966
1857		2,070,541
Total	$29,608,413	$33,244,422

ORANGE, N. J.

A PETITION IN FAVOR OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

Circular of a Committee Appointed to Draft the Paper.

The undersigned, having prepared with care, and after mature deliberation, the accompanying petition on the subject of "Emancipation," recommend it to the public for general adoption and circulation. Copies may be obtained from either of the subscribers.

NEW-YORK, December, 1862.

W. C. Bryant,	Wm. Curtis Noyes,	H. A. Hartt, M.D.
J. W. Edmonds,	James McKaye,	Oliver Johnson,
Wm. Goodell,	J. E. Ambrose,	Sam'l R. Davis,
Edward Gilbert,	Nathan Brown,	Mansfield French,
Edgar Ketchum,	Andrew W. Morgan,	And'w Bowdoin,
James Wiggins,	Geo. B. Cheever, D.D.	John T. Wilson,
S. S. Jocelyn,	J. R. W. Sloane,	Theodore Tilton,
Dexter Fairbanks,	James Freeland,	Samuel Wilder,
Charles Gould,	Alex'r Wilder	Wm. C. Russell.

PETITION
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO CONGRESS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENT: That they recognize as lying at the very foundation of our Government, on which has been erected the fabric of our free institutions, the solemn and undying truth that by nature, all men are endowed with an unalienable right to liberty.

That, so far as this truth has been in any respect departed from, by any of our people, or by any course of events, the toleration of such departure has been caused by an overshadowing attachment to the Union, and by conscientious fidelity to those with whom we had voluntarily united in forming a great example of Free Government.

That such departure—whether willing or unwilling, whether excusable or censurable—has nevertheless given birth to a mighty power in our midst—a power which has consigned 4,000,000 of our people to slavery, and arrayed 6,000,000 in rebellion against the very existence of our Government; which for three-quarters of a century, has disturbed the peace and harmony of the nation, and which has now armed nearly half a million of people against the Union which has been hitherto so dear to the lovers of Freedom throughout the world.

That by the very act of the slave-power itself, we have, all of us, been released from every obligation to tolerate any longer its existence among us.

That we are admonished—and day by day the conviction is gathering strength among us—that no harmony can be restored to the nation, no peace brought back to the people, no perpetuity secured to our Union, no permanency established for our Government, no hope elicited for the continuance of our freedom, until Slavery shall be wiped out of the land utterly and forever.

Therefore, we who now address you, as co-heirs with you in the great inheritance of freedom, and as free men of America, most earnestly urge upon the President, and upon Congress—

That, amid the varied events which are constantly occurring, and which will more and more occur, during the momentous struggle in which we are engaged, such measures may be adopted as will insure emancipation to all the people throughout the whole land, and thus complete the work which the Revolution began.

MELANCHOLY NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Mr. E. L. COOK, of this city, received, yesterday, a letter from St. Domingo, stating that Mr. CHARLES ROOT, of New-Haven, and Mr. EDWARD CROWELL, of Perth Amboy, N. J., who went out to Santiago, St. Domingo, some two months since, with the intention of going into business there, had suddenly died of fever. They had opened extensive and profitable manufactories of corn meal and brick, and had every prospect of doing well, when they were suddenly taken ill, on the 29th of November, and died, one on the 3d of December, and the other on the 4th. They had only just arrived there, but had got their mills into operation when they were taken sick. Mr. CROWELL married a Miss SARAH COOK, of this city, who was with him at the time of his death, and is expected home daily. The affliction is a very sudden and sad one.—*New-Haven Journal, Jan. 4.*

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Promotions, Appointments and Resignations.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, since the publication of General Orders No. 114, of Dec. 4, 1861:

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Joseph J. Hagen to be Captain, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* T. C. Haddock, resigned.
Sergeant Francis Temple to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* Le Grand Benedict, promoted.
Ensign George Gould to be Lieutenant, November 23, 1861, *vice* J. J. Hagen, promoted.
Sergeant Joseph W. Carnell to be Ensign, November 23, 1861, *vice* George Gould, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Adjutant J. Owen Moore to be Captain, October 3, 1861, *vice* E. S. Jenney, resigned.
Lieut. William E. Blake to be Adjutant, October 3, 1861, *vice* J. Owen Moore, promoted.
Sergeant Jeremiah D. Mabie to be Ensign, September 14, 1861, *vice* Alexander Mann, promoted.
Sergeant A. T. L'Amoreaux to be Ensign, November 22, 1861, *vice* Frederick Fox, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Joseph E. Thornton, to be Lieutenant, Dec. 7, 1861, *vice* William Walsh, resigned.
Sergeant Henry K. Chapman to be Ensign, Dec. 7, 1861, *vice* J. E. Thornton, promoted.
William S. Moulton to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* James Parker, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Charles W. Wright to be Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* Carlisle Boyd, promoted.
Sergeant Thomas W. Cartwright to be Ensign, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Wright, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

John C. Bloomfield to be Captain, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* Alfred S. Norman, resigned.
George L. Russell to be Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* A. D'Orville, resigned.
Michael Cassidy to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 21, 1861, *vice* John Creighton, resigned.
Richard W. Francis to be Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* James A. Haggerty, discharged.
Charles H. Walton to be Lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* O. W. Clapp, resigned.
Glenn Putnam to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* T. J. Evarts, resigned.
Edgar W. Ruckel to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* John M. Cox, resigned.
Thomas J. Roberts to be Ensign, Dec. 17, 1861, *vice* Wm. Black, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Frederick Benno von Doering to be Ensign, Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* Jacob Schleu, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Victor Klingshon to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* John H. Bartlett, discharged.
Ensign Richard H. Morris to be Lieutenant, Aug. 18, 1861, *vice* J. R. Whiting, Jr., promoted.
Sergeant George H. Herbert to be Ensign, Dec. 6, 1861, *vice* H. S. Evtinge, resigned.
Sergeant Robert McKechnie to be Ensign, Aug. 18, 1861, *vice* Robert H. Morris, promoted.
Sergeant Richard Burnett to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* V. Klingshon, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant George F. Tait to be Ensign, Sept. 16, 1861, *vice* James C. Jones, resigned.
Lieut. Thomas Wilkes to be Captain, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* Frank J. White, resigned.
Ensign Theodore H. Rogers to be Lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Eugene F. Roberts, discharged.
Major John W. Marshall to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 31, 1861, *vice* A. B. Elder, deceased.
Ensign George M. Dewey to be Lieutenant, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* Thomas Wilkes, promoted.
Sergeant Charles D. Stocking to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* George M. Dewey, promoted.
Sergeant Adolph A. Sneidler to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* T. H. Rogers, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

James Fairgraves to be Ensign, Oct. 11, 1861, *vice* P. A. Gilien, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Ralph T. Wood to be Captain, Oct. 1, 1861 *vice* George W. Lewis, transferred to Cavalry.
Clarence D. Hess to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J. H. Putnam, transferred to Cavalry.
John H. Pickell to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* Walter Fleming, transferred to Cavalry.
Ensign Henry R. Curtis to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* R. T. Wood, promoted.
Sergt. Mark J. Bunnell to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* H. R. Curtis, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Ensign George T. Hollingworth to be Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1861, *vice* Rufus Dagget, resigned.
Ensign Rutger D. Crocker to be Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* George W. Bartlett, resigned.
Sergeant John C. Farrer to be Ensign, Dec. 4, 1861, *vice* George T. Hollingworth, promoted.
Sergeant Augustus G. Rice to be Ensign, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* R. D. Crocker, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas M. Farrel to be Ensign, Dec. 12, 1861, *vice* David Thomas, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Joel J. Seaver to be Major, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* Buel Palmer, discharged.
Lieut. P. L. Van Ness to be Captain, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* J. J. Seaver, promoted.
Sergeant Charles M. Hilliker to be Ensign, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* M. E. Roberts, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Micah J. Keily to be Captain, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* J. W. Lyon, resigned.
Lieut. Charles Hilbert to be Captain, Dec. 5, 1861, *vice* G. H. Jenkins, discharged.
Ensign Hiram Wilde to be Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* M. J. Keily, promoted.
Ensign Daniel Berrien, Jr., to be Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* George C. Soren, resigned.
Ensign Livingston Lansing to be Lieutenant, Dec. 5, 1861, *vice* Charles Hilbert, promoted.
Sergeant George E. Ingalls to be Ensign, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* Charles Everdell, resigned.
Sergeant Hubert Harris to be Ensign, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* Hiram Wilde, promoted.
Hospital Steward Harvey W. Benson to be Ensign, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* David Drake, resigned.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Henry E. Munger to be Ensign, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* Edward W. Groot, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Charles White to be Captain, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* John T. Baker, resigned.
Ensign Martin Loughlin to be Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* Charles White, promoted.
Sergeant Charles Tomlinson to be Ensign, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* M. Loughlin, promoted.
Samuel S. Seward to be Ensign, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* M. D. Nichols, resigned.
William Hart to be Chaplain, Nov. 13, 1861, *vice* Henry Fowler, resigned.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Henry R. Kluckhuhn to be Captain, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* William Syring, resigned.
Ensign Charles Lorch to be Lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* H. R. Kluckhuhn, promoted.
Sergeant Alban Hottenroth to be Ensign, Nov. 3, 1861, *vice* Charles Lorch, promoted.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Ensign John H. Canfield to be Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* H. G. Lansing, resigned.
Sergeant Henry P. Morse to be Ensign, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* J. H. Canfield, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Ensign Samuel N. Benedict to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* M. C. Wilkinson, resigned.
Sergeant Benjamin Bennett to be Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1861, *vice* C. F. Mowers, resigned.
Sergeant Lucien C. Main to be Ensign, Sept. 23, 1861, *vice* W. W. Cole, promoted.
Sergeant John S. Tunnicliff to be Ensign, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* George E. Biles, resigned.
Sergeant James Bowker to be Ensign, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* S. N. Benedict, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Wm. S. Morse to be Ensign, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* William L. Pavey, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Patrick Connolly to be Captain, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* Michael Norton, resigned.
Lieut. Shepard Gleason to be Captain, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* Robert A. Foote, declined.
Ensign Edwin S. Gilbert to be Captain, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* W. G. Smith, resigned.
Lieut. Thomas P. Abbot to be Captain, Nov. 37, 1861, *vice* N. T. Lee, resigned.
Sergeant W. W. Bates to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* P. Connolly, promoted.
Ensign Benj. F. Harris to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* S. Gleason, promoted.
Quartermaster-Sergt. James Nicholson to be Quartermaster, Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* W. H. Cook, dropped from roll.
Sergeant Albert W. Preston to be Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* James Edgworth, resigned.
Private William B. Fairman to be Lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* E. A. Willoughby, resigned.
Private Egbert Olcott to be Lieutenant, Nov. 26, 1861, *vice* William Fay, dropped from roll.
Ensign Cornelius P. Moore to be Lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* T. P. Abbott, promoted.
Private James G. Graham to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Calvin Beckwith, commission revoked.
Private John D. Reynolds to be Ensign, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* B. F. Harris, promoted.
George Fiske to be Ensign, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* Wm. H. Griffin, resigned.
Private Thomas E. Bishop to be Ensign, Nov. 23, 1861, *vice* George H. Kerrigan, resigned.
Sergeant W. W. Connor to be Ensign, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* C. P. Moore, promoted.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Philo D. Phillips to be Captain, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* James Perkins, resigned.
Sergeant Seymour Price to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* P. D. Phillips, promoted.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Andrew Smith to be Ensign, Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* J. S. Scott, promoted.
Ensign Asa L. Gurney to be Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1861, *vice* W. T. Conkling, deceased.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Samuel P. Butler to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1861, *vice* John B. Wright, declined.
Ensign Edwin F. Smith to be Lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1861, *vice* James R. Carr, deceased.
Sergt.-Maj. John Kirk to be Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* D. A. Lawton, resigned.
Sergeant George W. Wildrich to be Ensign, Oct. 8, 1861, *vice* E. F. Smith, promoted.
Sergeant William S. Walton to be Ensign, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* E. S. Northup, promoted.
Francis W. Usher to be Ensign, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* William H. Helmer, resigned.
Ensign Emerson S. Northup to be Lieutenant, Nov. 22. 1861, *vice* H. B. Chamberlain, resigned.
Private William N. McInnis to be Ensign, Dec. 11, 1861, *vice* M. Shaffner, resigned.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Harpur Wilson to be Ensign, Dec. 6, 1861, *vice* Henry B. Hguhes, discharged.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Long to be Captain, Dec. 12, 1861, vice J. McHugh, deceased.
Ensign Jeremiah O'Leary to be Lieutenant, Dec. 12, 1861, vice John Long, promoted.
Sergeant Peter J. Smith to be Ensign, Nov. 4. 1861, vice James Henry, promoted.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Leavitt Hunt to be Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861, vice F. W. Shipman, resigned.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Francis Gould to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, vice Ira Keyes, discharged.
Sergeant William H. Warner to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1861, vice G. B. Carse, promoted.
First Lieut. Francis A. Johnson to be Captain, Nov. 28. 1861, vice W. W. Crofts, resigned.
Charles H. Gaaves to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, vice George M. Bennett, promoted.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Major Ernst Von Holmstedt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Emil Dayshug, resigned.
Capt. Detlef Von Einsidel to be Major, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* E. Von Holmstedt, promoted.
First-Lieut. Edward Neuss to be Captain, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* D. Von Einsidel, promoted.
Second-Lieut. William Von Stulpnagel to be First-Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* Edward Neuss, promoted.
Corporal Stephen Haas to be Second-Lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1861, *vice* W. Von Stulpnagel, promoted.
First-Lieut Clemens Knipschild to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* F. Meyer, resigned.
Second-Lieut. Carl Herzog to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* E. Hirschfeldt, resigned.
August Rachel to be First Lieutenant, (Quartermaster,) Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* C. Knipschild, promoted.
Sergeant-Major Louis Proksch to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1861, *vice* Carl Herzog, promoted.
First-Lieut. Carl Ernst Erdt to be Captain, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* T. Bracklow, resigned.
Second-Lieut. Carl Voelker to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861, *vice* C. E. Erdt, promoted.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Edmund C. Charles to be Colonel, Dec. 18, 1861, *vice* Milton Cogswell, prisoner of war.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

George T. Burroughs to be First Lieutenant, (Quartermaster,) Dec. 10, 1861, *vice* W. C. Eggleston, resigned.
Second-Lieut. James A. McMicken to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J. H. Bogart, promoted.
Sgeant Paul, Linton to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* J.A. McMicken, promoted.
J. A. Scrymser to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1861, *vice* N. J. Bowditch, dropped from roll.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

First-Lieut. Francis A. Dessauer to be Captain, Nov. 28, 1861, *vice* F. Matteri, resigned.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

First Lieut. William Ellis to be Captain, December 18, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Palmer, resigned.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Augustus S. Perkins to be First Lieutenant, December 25, 1861, *vice* Peter E. Reynolds, resigned.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

John L. Dodge to be Assistant Surgeon, November 29, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Torrey, discharged.
First Lieut. John Stuart to be Captain, December 21, 1861, *vice* F. E. McIlvaine, promoted.
Second Lieut. Andrew L. Fowler to be First Lieutenant, December 21, 1861, *vice* John Stuart, promoted.
Clifford Coolbrigton to be Second Lieutenant, December 21, 1861, *vice* A. L. Fowler, promoted.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Eugene A. Kozlay to be Colonel, Nov. 20, 1861, reappointment.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Albert V. Meeks to be Captain, Dec. 3, 1861, reappointment.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Adjt. George Le Fort to be Captain, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* Daniel Crowley, resigned.
First Lieut. John T. Lawrence to be Adjutant, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* George Le Fort, promoted.
Second Lieut. John Phelan to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* A. J. Shaw, resigned.
Sergeant Wm. Glennon, to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* John Phelan, promoted.
Sergeant Gustavus A. Willis to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Whitfield, resigned.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

First Lieut. Matthew W. Jackson to be Captain, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* John McMillan, resigned.
Second Lieut. Charles O'Neil to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 14, 1861, *vice* M. W. Jackson, promoted.

The persons hereby promoted and appointed will immediately report for duty at the headquarters of their respective regiments.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.

Editorial Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal

PARIS, Dec. 16, 1861.

I came over from London last night, leaving the station near London Bridge at 8¾ P. M., and reaching Paris at 7½ this morning. In crossing the Channel, the weather being clear, I remained on the deck of the steamer all the way from Dover to Calais, watching the lessening lights of the Cliffs of Dover as we progressed, until, long before we were half across, the Calais lights appeared.

After breakfasting with Archbishop HUGHES, I went with Mr. SANFORD, who came up from Belgium in the night, to the residence of the Consul, Mr. BIGELOW, for consultation. What struck us all, in comparing notes, with surprise, was the fact that nobody at home seems to regard the new trouble with England as serious; or else, if you do understand its bearings in regard to war with England, you are willing to encounter it. I am willing to say that I shrink from the thought of war, just now, with any European Power, and especially with one so fully prepared for war as England. I hope that you are all right in the complacent view taken of the *Trent* affair. I should be willing to turn out an alarmist, and be laughed at, if there be no danger.

If it were not too late, I should make further efforts to satisfy our people that it is neither wise nor right to let this affair involve us in war. I have not seen, in anything yet cited, evidence that, under international laws, we have the *right* to go arbitrarily on board the merchant ship of a friendly nation and take out alleged "contrabands" without subsequently taking the decision of a competent tribunal, upon the evidence, whether the articles or persons were in fact contraband. We *say* that they are; but we have nothing to *prove* it, nor did Capt. WILKES possess himself, or attempt to obtain, dispatches which would have made out our case.

It is not pleasant to argue the enemy's side of this question; but it is important that we, in view of consequences, should find the right side and take it.

Gen. SCOTT, who went home so unexpectedly, regarding war as imminent, had an interview of more than two hours with Prince NAPOLEON the night before he left.

I was in a measure prepared for the death of Prince ALBERT, though the English people were not. Sir HENRY HOLLAND told me on Friday that the case had assumed dangerous aspects.

Fears for the effect this bereavement may have on the Queen, are entertained. Her affections are one of the prominent features in VICTORIA's character. She continued to love the man with whom she had lived happily, and who, in embarrassing circumstances, had borne himself discreetly.

This death will, to some extent, withdraw the public mind, for a few days, from the American embroglio, and leave it, I hope, a little softened.

We have nothing to hope, in the event of a war, from this side of the channel. The Morrill Tariff is believed to be impoverishing French manufacturers, and starving French operatives. T. W.

Our Minister to the Sultan.

We translate from the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 31st of October, 1861, the following account of the official reception, on Tuesday, the 22d of October, of the Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, American Minister at Constantinople, by the Sultan. Mr. MORRIS addressed his Imperial Majesty in the following words:

"The President of the United States of America having designated me to represent the Government of the United States of America near your Imperial Majesty, in the character of Resident Minister, I have the honor to place in your hands my letters of credential. The President has confided to me at the same time the agreeable duty of offering to your Imperial Majesty his most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the accession of your Majesty to the throne of your ancestors. The Government and the people of the United States have heard with sincere satisfaction of the happy enthronement of a Sovereign whose benevolent qualities and enlightened mind offer the highest assurances for the happiness and prosperity of the Ottoman Empire.

The President has charged me to offer your Majesty the assurance that he will not neglect any opportunity that occurs to demonstrate the disinterested friendship of the Government of the United States of America toward that of Turkey, and his desire to modify their treaty relations in such a manner as to augment as much as possible the commercial interests of the two countries.

I felicitate myself in having been chosen to represent my Government near that of your Imperial Majesty, and I pray your Majesty to do me the favor to believe me actuated by the most lively desire, in so far as it depends upon myself, to strengthen more and more the good relations which have always existed, without any interruption, between the two Governments.

At the conclusion of Mr. MORRIS' remarks, which were made in French, and responded to by the Sultan, the latter expressed his earnest desire for the overthrow of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Union.

The country may indeed feel proud of its representative at Constantinople, as well for his urbanity and honor as for his scholarship and ability.

We should think that Mr. MORRIS might also be accredited to the Government at Greece, where we have many interests and no representative. He would fulfill both functions with honor and credit. At a time like this, when our foreign relations are so important, we venture this suggestion.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. (Demurrers.)

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 301, 339, 839, 859, 931, 1105 1145, 1233, 1289, 1363, 1399, 1459, 1489, 1491, 1505, 1507, 1537, 1544, 1545, 1549. *Part II.*—Nos. 928, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1190, 1240, 1268, 8, 1322, 1302, 1338, 1360, 1436, 1384, 540, 1372, 1434, 1464, 1486, 1152.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 1093, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2637, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649, 2511, 349, 2651, 2653, 2655. *Part II.*—Nos. 1858, 2670, 750, 3328, 2982, 2984, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006. *Part III.*—Nos. 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3008, 3010, 3012, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038, 3040.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 641, 643, 600, 616, 612, 130, 633, 533, 653, 654, 655, 657, 658, 660, 661. *Part II.*—Nos. 393, 1417, 585, 567, 611, 77, 595, 540, 622, 647, 525, 434, 609.

The Courts.

The January Term of the Courts opens this day with a full calendar. The Superior Court is to hold four Trial Terms for the trial of Jury causes.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Foster vs. *Stolts et. al*, (two cases.)—Decree settled.

Brown vs. *Brown*.—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Milleman vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion for readjustment of costs denied; allowance of 3½ per cent. on the account claimed by plaintiffs.

ARNOUX vs. *Fish*.—Motion granted.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Kena	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 2½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer, at reduced prior
To CLOSING STOCK ACCOUNT,
Bargains in
Dress Goods, Silks, Satins,
Moire Antiques, Flounced Robes, &c., &c.,
Suitable for Street, Dinner, and Evening.
Also,
Laces, Embroideries, Cloaks,
Furs, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6, a large lot of
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Suitable for DINNER and EVENING,
AT $1 PER YARD.
(Formerly sold for $2.)

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 201 AND 206 6th av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslins, hosiery, and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. No reasonable offer refused. Store closed on Saturdays until 5 o'clock P. M.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 6,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of City, Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 52 William-st. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES MEN'S, BOYS, AND YOUTHS grain water-proof boots

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—P. P.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A day or two ago it was intimated in our Washington dispatches that the Government had received information which would probably soon lead to the discovery and arrest of the person or persons through whom the rebels have repeatedly received notice of intended army movements. Our correspondent now telegraphs a rumor that the expected arrest was made last night, and that the person arrested is a very high army officer. The name however is withheld.

A report was current in Washington last night, that Gen. JACKSON, the Commander of the rebel forces on the Upper Potomac, was marching on Gen. KELLY's forces in the vicinity of Hancock, with the intention of attacking them, and that he would probably attempt to cross the river at Dam No. 5. If the report is true, we shall no doubt soon hear a good account from Gen. BANKS' command. Meantime the rebels, in considerable force, on Saturday attacked the railroad guard near Hancock, drove them back, and succeeded in destroying again the railroad and telegraph lines.

According to a dispatch from Frederick, where Gen. BANKS at present has his headquarters, the skirmish of Tuesday last, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, below Hancock, was quite a brisk affair. Detachments of the Thirteenth Massachusetts and the First Maryland Regiments participated in the repulse of the rebels, twenty-nine of whom were buried by our men after the action. The damage on our side was five men wounded.

The report of the abandonment of Big Bethel by the rebels is confirmed by our dispatch from Fortress Monroe. On Friday a National scouting party, seven or eight hundred strong, under command of Acting Brig.-Gen. WEBER, proceeded as far as Little Bethel, from which point a party of cavalry were sent forward to reconnoitre. They encountered the mounted rebel pickets, drove them in, and followed them as far as Big Bethel, which they found entirely deserted. The rebel works there are about half a mile in extent, with embrasures for twelve guns. They had apparently been occupied by a force of three or four thousand men.

A variety of interesting and important news from the South has been received by way of Fortress Monroe, most prominent among which is the announcement that the National forces operating in South Carolina have made a landing on the North Edisto River, and have seized Station No. 4 on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, only twenty-five miles from the former city. We were led to expect some such movement from the nature of our latest advices from Port Royal by Government transport. The rebels also have a report that our forces attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the South Carolinians, who lost fifteen killed and wounded, and took one "Yankee" prisoner; but that another attempt was more successful, the rebel force under Gen. MAXCY GREGG being driven back with considerable loss. This report is probably an exaggeration, as we have had no intimation that any such movement was intended by Gen. SHERMAN.

The next most interesting point of the news is the announcement that firing was renewed between Fort Pickens and BRAGG's batteries on Tuesday last, though it was not continued for any considerable length of time. The immediate cause of the renewed firing appears to have been the appearance of a rebel steamer, going from Pensacola to the Navy-yard. This sort of thing appears to have been interdicted by Col. BROWN, who opened upon her—with what effect is not stated.

The operations of the Ship Island Expedition seem to be a source of considerable alarm to the rebels. The most wonderful stories are told of its doings and intentions. Sixteen war vessels are reported to be at the island, which is occupied by an uncounted number of troops—so many, in fact, as to necessitate the landing of some of them on the main land at Biloxi, which is said to have been occupied by some five or seven thousand of them. It is further insisted that all the towns on the coast are to be occupied, and that the National forces will soon push forward to Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

An editorial article in a late Richmond paper gives an awful picture of the condtion of the rebel army of the Potomac. Complete demoralization seems to prevail. Regimental drills have ceased entirely and the men spend their time principally in playing cards—great numbers of them offering large sums for substitutes. The Richmond editor certainly gives a most discouraging view of rebel prospects. At the same time, a dispatch from Centreville expresses the belief that an attack will soon be made by the National forces, probably at more than one point.

Our advices from Kentucky are important. The bridge over Green River is now completed, and we may expect to hear of a general advance of the National forces under Gen. BUELL very soon. Reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river. From Eastern Kentucky, we hear that the rebels have retired before Col. GARFIELD, who is advancing towards Prestonburgh, where, at last accounts, HUMPHREY MARSHALL was stationed with a considerable rebel force. Meantime, Gen. SCHOEPF finds it impossible to draw ZOLLICOFFER into an engagement outside his intrenchments near Somerset, though he has made several attempts to do so.

Gen. STONE, in command at Edwards' Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, reports that the rebels are engaged in fortifying Leesburgh, where they are concentrating a large force.

On Friday, the two hundred and forty National troops who have been held prisoners by the rebels at Richmond, mostly since the battle of Bull Run, and who have been exchanged for a like number of rebel prisoners, arrived at the Fortress. The rebel steamer *Northampton* brought them down from Richmond, and nine miles above Newport's News, transferred them to the National steamer *George Washington*. The scene of the transfer was a very exciting one. As they stepped once more under the protection of the Stars and Stripes they could not conceal their joy, and cheer on cheer welcomed them from every vessel as they proceeded down the river. The released prisoners immediately proceeded to Baltimore, where they arrived on Saturday forenoon.

A rebel telegram published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, states that all the National prisoners recently imprisoned at Charleston, including Col. CORCORAN, arrived at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on Wednesday last, and were imprisoned there.

We learn from the Far West that the Indians of the Nations west of Arkansas are proving a rather uncertain reliance for the Confederates. ALBERT PIKE, Major COOPER and other white rebels who had influence over the red men, induced them to enlist in the rebel cause early in Summer. But the Indians have now found out the deceptions practiced upon them, and a large part of them have declared war against the rebels, red and white. We are already apprised of a battle in the Cherokee country, in which COOPER himself has fallen, and MCINTOSH, a half-breed leader, also was killed. There is a large family of McIntoshes in authority in the Creek Nation, and if it is the "big old chief" himself, the red Secessionists have lost their ablest and worst man. This fight will not have much influence on BEAUREGARD's army, but it will give relief to many a pioneer in Southern Kansas, who was threatened by assaults from these red rebels.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in alluding to a report that Gen. KELLY has been superseded by Gen. REYNOLDS in his command at Romney, says that the change was effected at the General's own request. His continued ill-health and sufferings, ever since he resumed command on sufficiently recovering from his wound received at Phillippi, would have deterred a less zealous and ardent patriot from again attempting the performance of field duty; and lately the injuries which he received there have been so aggravated that he has been confined to his bed. Under these circumstances he had no other alternative than to ask that he might be relieved from duty for the present.

Brig.-Gen. SHIELDS arrived on Saturday morning by the *Northern Light*, to accept the position tendered him by the National Government. He is in fine health and spirits, and full of enthusiasm for the cause. He proceeded to Washington yesterday morning.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* states that the Government officers have so systematized the work of blockading the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, that it is almost impossible for contraband goods to enter the rebel lines. Mr. DAVID HEATON has charge of the river extending from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and Mr. WM. P. MELLON from Cincinnati to Cairo. Along the entire length of the river there are stationed agents or sentinels, whose vigilance is such that no transportation of articles, without special permit, issued from the Custom-house, granting the shipment of goods described, is allowed. The shipper must further paste on each package or lot of goods a printed form of special permit, filled up and signed by the Surveyor, with his seal of office, date, &c.; otherwise they are stopped and detained.

Secretary CHASE has written a letter to Mr. FESSENDEN, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and to Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, recommending legislation in order to permit tea, coffee and sugar in warehouse to be withdrawn without the payment of the additional duties imposed by the law passed on the 26th of December.

The agent who was intrusted by Secretary SEWARD with the duty of delivering MASON and SLIDELL into British custody has returned to Washington and made his report. They were both at first very insolent and ungentlemanly, but MASON subsequently became more civil. SLIDELL, however, persisted in his insolence to the last.

Gen. FREMONT arrived in Washington on Saturday night, unannounced, and occupied the residence engaged by him on E-street.

GENERAL NEWS.

The State Legislature meets to-day. A majority of the members were already in Albany on Saturday night, and yesterday much interest was manifested in the organization. The prominent candidates for the Speakership are HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, Mr. HURLBURT, of St. Lawrence, SAMUEL STETSON, of Clinton, and THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga. Some other gentlemen are also put forward, but not prominently. Mr. RAYMOND appeared last night to have the most positive strength. With reference to the State Treasury imbroglio, it is understood that Mr. DORSHEIMER has agreed to abide by the decision of the Attorney-General, who is not at present in Albany.

There seems to have been no foundation whatever in the rumor which reached us from Halifax, that the British steamer *Parana*, with eleven hundred troops on board, had been lost in the St. Lawrence.

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., we have later intelligence from the Isthmus and from the South American States. The list of treasure from California by this arrival foots up $710,842.

On Nov. 23 another bloody drama was enacted at La Paz, Bolivia. Some disaffected officers, confederates of FERNANDEZ, who desired to overthrow the administration of ACHA, under the lead of BARZA, attacked a battalion of the former's soldiers. After a violent conflict BARZA was defeated, and took refuge in the house of Mr. CARTEN, United States Minister. YANEZ, meantime, had barricaded himself in the Palace, where he was sought out by the enraged populace, who remembered the massacre which he had incited but a few days before, and breaking in the doors of the building, they drove him to the roof. Shot by armed men in the street, he was dragged to the Plaza, where he was subjected to all kinds of indignities. Women and children joined in the demonstrations. Those who had been prominent as his assistants in the previous massacre were also seized and put to death by torture, and then the mob dispersed.

From neither Chili, Peru, Equador, nor the Argentine Confederation, is there intelligence of special interest.

Quite an excitement has been created in Panama by the sudden departure, without proper clearance-papers, of a Chilian vessel, on which had been loaded 400 stand of arms, with a large quantity of ammunition, by order of the Governor of Panama, to be conveyed to Canca, for the use of MOSQUERA, and $4,000 worth of goods owned by Mr. BLUM, an American merchant, who wished to have them taken to Buenaventura on private account. Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the *Lancaster*, was appealed to, to go in pursuit of the fugitive vessel, but refused to do so unless the Chilian Consul would pledge himself to indemnify him for any claims which might be made. The craft consequently escaped, and it is supposed that her captain has turned over her cargo to the enemies of MOSQUERA, if he did not keep the merchandise for his own use.

A series of highly interesting experiments were made at Hoboken on Saturday, in the management and resisting power of the famous STEVENS Steam Battery. A large assemblage of noted personages, professional and civil, witnessed the trial which continued throughout the afternoon. The results of the occasion were success in every point to be demonstrated, and such was the declaration of several eminent officers, who subsequently delivered brief addresses at a neat entertainment offered in the mansion of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS. We yesterday gave a somewhat extended report of the proceedings of the occasion.

A most respectable meeting of British residents was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the British Consul, for the purpose of expressing condolence with Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, on the sad occasion of the death of the Prince Consort. Suitable resolutions and an address to be forwarded to the Queen, were adopted.

CHAS. M. JEFFERDS and Dr. MOSES LOUENBERG, convicted of murder in the first degree, were on Saturday sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN, in the Court of Sessions, to be hung on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1863, and to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison until the sentence should be executed. JEFFERDS listened to the sentence with his usual cool and collected demeanor, and in answer to the usual question reiterated his declaration of innocence, and said that he had been convicted by perjury. A motion in arrest of judgment was made by Mr. CLINTON, on grounds involving the constitutionality of the late law relative to capital punishment, which had been carefully prepared, and were set forth at length.

The Board of Councilmen held their closing session Saturday evening, but no business of general public importance was transacted. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed to the President, Clerks, &c. Speeches were make, and the best of feeling prevailed. The New Board will organize to-day at 12 M.

It is stated that Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, has commenced a libel suit against the New-York *Tribune*, based upon a certain publication concerning him in the *Tribune* of Saturday. The article was in reference to Mr. MCCLENACHAN's position as Clerk of the Board.

The Stock market was active and buoyant on Saturday, and closed firm at the advanced prices. Exchange advanced to 113¼ ₱ cent. in currency. Gold advanced to 102@102½ ₱ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, on Saturday, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Wheat and Corn were rather more sought after, at essentially unchanged rates. Cotton and Provisions were in better request. Groceries were quiet, as were also Fish, Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hops, Laths, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Whisky, and Naval Stores. Hay, Hides, and Tallow, were pretty actively inquired for. The Freight market exhibited more animation.

The Season and the Army—Prospect of Early Military Successes.

Intelligence through private as well as public channels, indicates the existence of severe suffering among the National troops, owing to the severity of the weather. Save in exceptional instances unprovided with Winter quarters or fuel, they are exposed to all the unwholesome effects of the keen cold, without other beds than the frozen ground, or other covering than the regulation blanket. Their case is not so desperately hard perhaps, as that of the British army in the Crimea. They are at least supplied with abundance of warm clothing, and have a liberal Commissariat, food being the producer of animal if not of artificial heat; but animal heat, unaided by fires and the comforts of a warm bed, escapes too rapidly to permit the resting or sleeping soldier to retain the active vitality necessary to uninterrupted health. The tent, invented for use in tropical climates, is a wholly inadequate shelter amid such rigors as the present. Its easy carriage adapts it partially to the wants of an army in active motion, whatever the season; but for armies at rest, and at rest in the most inclement of Winter weather, nothing could be more unsuitable. And what forests or coal-pits could furnish heat to a host of two hundred thousand men, situated as is the Army of the Potomac? It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that the individual soldier complains, and finds no consolation in the assurance that the enemy, coming from a region of perpetual Summer, and half-clad, half-fed, and demoralized, must be suffering far more acutely than himself. The case is not one of those where the pains of others act as an agreeable panacea for the dissatisfied and ill at ease.

But what the army wants—not more greedily, perhaps, than the public—is action; and its very discomforts are the best guarantee that action is not to be much longer deferred. The Administration is unquestionably realizing, slowly, certainly, but quite surely, a judicious and masterly policy. It is not desirable that a great, and in fact the decisive battle of the war, should be fought in the neighborhood of Washington. The National cause has too much to lose by repeating the ill-advised experiment, which, on the 21st of July, placed the National Capital, with the archives of the Government, and the prestige secured by holding that local symbol of sovereignty, at the mercy of the rebels, who, had they been conscious of their opportunity, might now be holding their Confederate pandemonium in the Halls of Congress. Confident as it has now every reason to be, of the superiority and capacity of the National army, Government has no disposition to stake so large a venture as Washington upon the accidents of battle. The rebels offer no equal wager. The main strength of the insurgents is upon the Potomac. They can hardly be said to have an army elsewhere. To remove that strength, and diminish it by compelling it to retire, is obviously the only means by which the decisive battle-ground shall be transferred to a safe distance, and the odds of victory turned unmistakably in favor of the National arms. But were the Union troops on the Potomac placed in Winter quarters such removal could not take place. The rebels would at once seek similar shelter. The sufferings of their unaccustomed soldiery would be relieved; the spirit of disaffection, now confessed by the Richmond paper to be almost universal, would be quieted; and with the Spring their legions would start up in readiness to renew the contest for the Capital. This result, the plans of Gen. SCOTT, which Gen. MCCLELLAN is carrying out with all practicable rapidity, will prevent. Movements are making which must compel the evacuation of the lines at Manassas under penalty of certain and irreparable disaster. We have the highest reason to believe that ten days will not elapse before retreat will present itself to the minds of the rebel leaders as the alternative of hazards they will never choose to encounter; and the retreat will be followed vigorously and without pause by the National forces. If, as we do not believe, this retrograde movement shall ever have pause enough to render a general engagement possible, the rebel army will be in no condition to make a successful stand. They will have no leisure to repeat elsewhere the impregnable intrenchments of Manassas; and in the open field, and upon equal conditions, they have never in a single instance held their own against the arms of the Republic.

It is a satisfaction, therefore, to know that the distress our brave fellows are enduring for the moment are an unavoidable incident of a policy which must insure an early end of the war, and their return to the ease and comforts of peace. There is to be action, and action followed by success. If for a day exposed to the biting discomfort of frost and ill weather, they will be less exposed, only a few days hence, to decimation on the battle-field. To advance now would be to cover the neighborhood of the rebel defences with the bodies of thousands of good and true men, needlessly slaughtered. To go into Winter quarters would be simply to postpone such waste of life until Spring. It is better to accept the inconvenience of the moment than either dreadful alternative; and our men, who have endured so long and patiently, will find the reward of their endurance sooner than they anticipate.

British Censors of America.

When the cynical, censorious *Jaques* says to *Orlando*, in the forest of Arden, "I do not like your love's name,' he receives the conclusive answer, "There was no thought of pleasing you when she was christened." So we retort to the objections which the London Press continue to make to the President's Message, that it was not written either to please or to instruct them, and that British subjects, as such, have little or no interest in it. The Messages of the President of the United States are written in compliance with a provision of the Constitution that "he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" and if Congress, and the people represented by that body, are satisfied with his information and advice, he may well think lightly of the dissatisfaction of other people.

But the London journals, with one or two exceptions, sit in protracted inquest upon Mr. LINCOLN's last message, and arraign him at the bar of British public opinion because, forsooth, it does not meet their views, and tell them all that they would like to know. The London *Times* insists upon the general charge, "There are several subjects on which *we* earnestly desire information, and on no one is it afforded." Nothing more likely, gentlemen, for it was written for the purpose of giving information, not to you, but to the American people. You are censuring a failure to attain that which was not sought. But the *Times* goes into particulars, and says: "Above all things we want to know what view the American Cabinet takes of the affair of the *Trent*." A laudable, or at least pardonable curiosity; and in due time, and through the proper channel, the *Times*, and the people for whom it undertakes to speak, did learn what view the American Cabinet took of the affair of the *Trent*. If the President had thought it "necessary and expedient" to recommend any action to Congress upon that affair, it would doubtless have been very proper for him to do so. The American public noticed quite as quickly and intelligently as the London journalists, Mr. LINCOLN's silence upon that topic; and the conclusion which they drew was that he judged it neither necessary nor expedient to make any recommendation upon it, and they were content.

With what semblance of reason, then, do the London editors sulk, and growl, and sneer through interminable columns because of Mr. LINCOLN's reticence upon this and upon other points? For they persist in complaining that he is silent about the financial measures which are to meet the expenses of the war—have they to pay them?—and says nothing of what he proposes to do with regard to the slaves—have they to care for them?—and they drive home and clench their complaint by the *naive* declaration: "But if he tells *us* very little that we want to know, he amply indemnifies *us* by telling *us* a great many things in which *we* have no interest." One would suppose that because the President of the United States is not doomed, in his official communications with Congress, to the dry and formal insignificance of a speech from the British throne, he was in duty bound to compensate British journalists, who are in loyal duty bound to break their teeth at intervals upon that stony fodder, with political pabulum of a more succulent and stimulating character. Strange, indeed, that in addressing the American Legislature upon American affairs, he should leave out of view the bevy of Mistresses Grundy who sit, pen in hand, on the other side of the wide sea.

But although he leaves them out of view, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS does not, and, verily, he has his reward. They are never tired of comparing the missives of the Constitutional President with those of the insurgent leader, to the disadvantage of the former. They forget, in their twitter of gratification at the very satisfactory nature of his communications, that the crafty arch-repudiater is on his good behavior before the world now, and particularly before them, and that he does address himself rather more to Great Britain and to France than to the junto of Slavery propagandists at Richmond. Catch him talking Slavery in his messages as Mr. LINCOLN talks universal suffrage and free-labor in his! He knows better; although the perpetuation of Slavery through all time, and its extension over at least a great space of this continent, are the cardinal points on which his insurrection turns,—the only bonds which keep in nominal union the so-called confederation of which he is the head.

The truth of the matter is that the British nation, if we may judge them by the great majority of those who speak and write for them, are altogether unable to see any subject except in the light of their interests or in the gloom of their prejudices. They will go on measuring our corn in their bushels. Imperceptive and unimaginative, they seem utterly incapable of placing themselves in our position, and looking at our affairs, we will not say from our point of view, but from any one that approaches it. One only of President LINCOLN's critics—and that, strange to say, the *Saturday Review*, seems to have a gleam of intelligence piercing the prejudices which blind British eyes when they turn hitherward. It says: "The North Americans perhaps understand their President the better, because he is pressed by the same arguments which embarrass themselves." True, O Saturday Reviewer! In your blind fumbling, you have unconsciously caught the end of the clue which, if you have but the grace and the good sense to follow it, will lead you—alas! you will never follow it; for it will lead you whither you would not go,—to justice, to candor, to good feeling toward this Republic.

Strangely enough, the very number of the *Saturday Review*, which so belabors President LINCOLN's message, replies to an American impeachment of its course toward this country, that its diatribes are addressed not to an American but to a British public, and so puts in the very plea with which we opened these remarks. But it will not serve. For between official counsel given to the Legislature of a nation, and essays which, animated by malice and filled with venom have, if not for their sole purpose, at least for their sole end, the implanting of a deadly hate between two branches of the same great people, there is no kind of semblance. To the latter inhuman task the *Saturday Review* and its unwonted yoke-fellow the London *Times* have for months devoted themselves with an ingenuity and pertinacity worthy of Satan or the "Satanic" *Herald* itself. And all in cold blood, for the purpose of keeping a governing class and a money-making class in power and in wealth at home. Can they, the recognized organs of those classes, wonder, then, that in the only passage of the President's Message which does refer to the relations of the Republic with foreign nations, he says—meaning Great Britain, and France which has seen fit to follow her lead and say "ditto to Mr. Bull"—that "these nations appear not to have seen their way to their objects more directly or more clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union"? This is not diplomatic courtesy, and it was not meant to be that,—but the plain truth, told to those who had a right to hear it. For, since the first appearance of a possibility that the Republic might be severed, the tone of the British Press, the acts of such British subjects as were placed in a position to act at all, and we will add, the attitude of the British Government, have left no room for any other conclusion.

The Construction of Iron-Clad Vessels of War.

If there is any subject, into the minutest details of which a Government conducting one war, and menaced by another, may searchingly and experimentally inquire with entire propriety, it would appear to be the subject of coast and harbor defence. Our own Government, impelled by the pressure of haste and the conduct of operations infinitely diversified as well as infinitely important, has been content to substitute for it an amount of amateur opinion and guess-work which would be deemed wholly inadequate by individuals in the management of their own affairs, and is unprecedented in the more deliberate counsels of foreign States. And it has been left—necessarily, perhaps—to the enterprise and patriotism of a private citizen to show the public, at his own cost, and in the most trustworthy manner, *the first* perfectly protected marine structure, as against the heaviest and most destructive missiles used in the naval practice of any country.

On Saturday last, Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS conducted, at Hoboken, a series of experiments relative to the whole subject of naval warfare, under the inspection of a number of distinguished naval and military officers, and in presence of some hundreds of our citizens most interested in the defence of New-York. It should be premised, however, that Mr. STEVENS has been for years engaged in a comprehensive system of private experiments, especially as to the effect of cannon-shot upon iron plates, as all persons will acknowledge who saw in his battery-yard, yesterday, the tons of punctured, smashed and indented iron and steel targets displayed there. It was the information thus gained, that enabled Mr. STEVENS to construct an impregnable target, and achieve a remarkable success in his first public experiment.

The target used on Saturday represented a section 4 feet wide, and 4 feet long, of the casemate of the Stevens Battery, as proposed to and indorsed by the Committee lately appointed to examine that vessel. It consisted of a series of wrought iron plates of the aggregate thickness of 6½ inches, backed by 14 inches of locust timber, in which was embedded 6-inch girders 2 feet apart, the whole being lined with half-inch iron plate, and inclined at an angle of one vertical, to two horizontal, to the line of fire. The missiles first employed were 10-inch solid 124-pound shot, with the full service charge of eleven pounds of powder, at a range of 600 feet—the heaviest solid shot used in our service, and a vastly more destructive missile than any known in European practice. The first of these shot simply indented the target an inch and a half; the second indented it an inch and five-eighths. In neither case was even the top-plate—five-eighths of an inch thick—cracked; and in both cases, the shots were smashed into a iron rain which fell around and beyond the target. The third shot was an elongated 100-pound missile, fired, with the service charge, from a 6 4-10-inch Parrott gun at the same range. The shot was broken, the target was indented 11-16ths of an inch, and the top plate was not cracked. The precise effect of the various shots upon the inner plates and upon the wood, will, we presume, be examined, and the result laid before the public.

That there is one way, then, of making a ship-of-war impregnable, not only as against a shower of the heaviest missiles in use, but as against vastly more destructive projectiles yet to be invented, is no longer a matter of speculation.

The other experiments were of a most important character. Taking up the recoil of the heaviest ordnance by india-rubber springs within a short space, although illustrated yesterday by a hastily improvised apparatus, was unanimously pronounced, by the experts present, entirely practicable. But its feasibility is not indorsed by this test alone; for it has been the subject of such elaborate private experiments, that the capacity of springs to resist recoil has been actually tabulated for each weight of gun projectile and charge. The recoil of the 10-inch gun referred to was stopped by six columns of car-spring rubber, each column 6 inches in diameter and 20 inches long, in a space of 8½ inches; and the gun always returned to practically the same point from which it started.

Loading the heaviest ordnance by a steam cylinder, of which the piston-rod is the ram-rod of the gun, was successfully illustrated by a hastily constructed apparatus. The shot and cartridge, attached to a *sabot* which prevented their sliding out of the gun when rammed home, were laid on a scoop at the end of a lever, lifted by it to the depressed muzzle of the gun, and rammed to the chamber by a stroke of the piston, with a degree of celerity only limited by the skill of the operator.

The remarkable ability of a vessel having two screw propellers, to turn on her centre and manœuvre in action, and the feasibility of settling a properly constructed vessel rapidly into the water till her upper deck was submerged; of locomotion when thus settled; and of rapidly rising to the load line again, were illustrated by the gunboat *Naugatuck*, presented by Mr. STEVENS to the Government, and before described in these columns.

The Committee appointed to report upon the Stevens Battery, while unanimously indorsing the general features of that vessel, decided, not unanimously, however, against the feasibility of completing her, for certain reasons distinctly specified and positively urged. Among them was this—that the gun-deck "*would be demolished*" by the firing of heavy guns over it. The experiment of Saturday, by all agreed to be a perfectly correct test of that objection, showed that a *fac simile* of the vessel's deck was not only not "demolished," but not even started or cracked by the repeated explosions above it. While it should be mentioned, greatly to the credit of the members of that Board who were present, that they were the first to acknowledge the entire error of their objection, it is due to Mr. STEVENS and to the public he has so faithfully served, at immense private cost, and against intrinsic difficulties, and neglect and abuse, public and private, that would have discouraged a less patriotic man—it is due to all concerned to call public attention to the probable character of the objections urged by this Committee, as measured by the standard of actual experiment. When the two or three hundred officers, engineers, capitalists and interested citizens, fresh from the reading of the report of the Committee, the more eagerly listened for the report of that columbiad, on Saturday last, the impression gained ground that it was not exactly the gun-deck which was "demolished" by its action; and it was pretty generally mentioned at the time that Mr. STEVENS was not the man to publicly propose a novelty that he had not previously investigated by all the aids of experiment, research and comparison at his command.

The results of these trials was pronounced by experts—and we have rarely seen a fuller or more competent body of experts—as a complete indorsement of the features of the Stevens battery which they were designed to illustrate. And if the Messrs. STEVENS, the most successful marine steam engineers known in our history, have got to make a public test of every single feature of their plans before the Government will look at them, we have no doubt of their willingness to do it; but we would suggest the propriety of applying the same rule in case of the numerous charlatans who are allowed to palm their contrivances upon the public, at the public's cost, upon the simple indorsement of political wire-pullers.

Maryland's Atonement.

Gov. ANDREW, in his late message to the Legislature of Massachusetts, makes public the following gratifying proof of Maryland's repentance for a great crime.

"I gladly point you to one oasis in the midst of all the resentments of the hour. A Committee of the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Maryland, acting under instructions from that body, have addressed the Executive of Massachusetts, seeking to learn the condition of the widows and orphans of the patriots who were murdered at Baltimore on the 19th of April, and to be informed of any persons who were dependent on them for support in order that the State of Maryland may take such action in that connection as befits its sense of justice and honor. Cordially appreciating the honorable and humane sentiments of the House of Delegates of Maryland, the letter of their Committee is herewith communicated to the General Court, and I have directed the necessary investigation to be made to answer its inquiries."

Every one remembers the passage of the Massachusetts Regiment—foremost to defend the menaced Capital of the nation—through Baltimore last April, and how those young men were brutally murdered in her streets. The deed sent a thrill of horror through every loyal heart. It seemed as though there was not in the heavens rain enough to wash the red guilt from her stones. It seemed as though nothing but a capable and wide revenge could atone for so foul a crime. Well, Time has brought round his revenges. But in a form how gentle! By wise and patriotic measures, by severe treatment when the exigency called for it, we have saved Maryland to the Union when its loss would have been irreparable and fatal. The men who plunged the Commonwealth into anarchy have been scattered and overpowered. A loyal legislature sits in the seats which were defiled by traitors. One of its first acts is to ask how Maryland can relieve the families of those who were struck down on her soil by a mob. It is a touching spectacle. It is also a type of much to follow. Maryland was probably, at the date of this act of violence, possessed with as rebellious a spirit as any seceded State. But wise treatment, mingling firmness with moderation has brought her back to loyalty; and the sincerity of the return is touchingly attested by this spontaneous act of repentance. We are eager to perceive the same spirit in other States; for they err widely those British journals which proclaim that vengeance possesses the North. Never was a people so wronged moved so little by that feeling, and filled rather with a kind of divine pity. Vengeance, indeed, we will have on those who, in arms, sustain the rebellion; but when communities come forward in the spirit of Maryland, and show they have recovered their reason, we meet and welcome them back to the Union as equals in every respect.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATION.—The *Herald* is trying to induce some of its neighbors to print and comment upon the "report" of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee. The fact is, a few extracts from the testimony taken by the Committee compose the public document the *Herald* alludes to, the matter given being only so much as relates to Gen. FREMONT's Department, with enough evidence of a different sort to disguise the apparent fact that the premature issue of so much was hastened in order to prejudice the case of that officer. The testimony taken by the Committee, and already in print, forms, we under-

stand, a volume of more than a thousand pages, and analyzes, with much thoroughness, the entire contract business of the War Department. When that is made public, it will be a matter of interest to see whether the *Herald* will print even a digest of its contents, and give it fair editorial consideration.

EPIDEMIC FIRES AT THE SOUTH.—It is impossible not to be struck with the extraordinary concurrence of fires in Southern cities of late. Here is a ten-days' record: 1. Fire in Charleston—the work of an incendiary; loss, $12,000,000. 2. Montgomery "fired in six different places by slaves." 3. Nashville fired, and commissary stores destroyed to the amount of a million dollars. 4. Fire in Norfolk—the Custom-house, Post-office, and a number of buildings destroyed. 5. Richmond on fire twice—the last time destroying divers public buildings. 6. Destruction of a powder-mill at New-Orleans—the work of an incendiary. In addition to, and later than these, we learn through Southern papers that, on the 17th December, the greater part of Greenville, Alabama, was destroyed by fire. Also, that during the night of Sunday week Charleston "was fired in several places," as though with the intent to destroy what remains of that ruined city.

It is not necessary to suppose any general plot throughout the South in order to account for these numerous acts of incendiarism. Southern society is just now in a condition to beget the like. And those planters who fired their houses, and applied the torch to their cotton-fields rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the National authorities, must begin to see that they kindled *another* conflagration they wot not of, and gave their slaves an example which it would not be in their dark superstitious natures if they did not copy. This is a thing, too, that easily becomes epidemic. It will be no more than natural if, this Winter, the fate of Charleston does, to a greater or less degree, befall every city of the South.

Will, now, that unhappy people be able to read in the flare which their burning cities send up athwart the sky the fatal logic of their own incredible folly? If not, the same doom surely awaits them. In the meantime, whether these fiery visitations are the result of "accident," so called; whether they be the work of a secret plot, as is asserted, or whether, as is more likely, they take their rise in the many causes incident to the utter derangement of society as constituted in the Slave States, loyal men cannot do other than look on in calm, unpitying acquiescence. These visitations are part of the train of consequences, direct and indirect, which that infatuated people set in motion when they put from them the protecting power of the National Government. And though no right-minded man will feel it in him to laugh at their calamity, and mock when their fear cometh, it is impossible not to recognize in these things the outworking of retributive justice.

BENNETT ON THE TRUE THEORY OF HUMAN VISION.—Poor old BENNETT, who has lately announced that he has "had religion," not content with being as pious as a monk, has become as metaphysical as a schoolman. In yesterday's *Herald* he addresses his patrons of the concert saloons, rum-holes, junk-shops and brothels in an elaborate article on the "Berkeleyan Theory of Vision." Hear him: "To BERKELEY the world indebted for the true theory of human vision as well as the explosion of philosophical fallacies supported by great names." Old BENNETT's optics are certainly advantageously located for studying "the true theory of human vision"—adding to the Shakespearian power of looking before and after, that of squinting round the corner with an eye for a cowhide. But it is probable that there is a deeper meaning in the philosopher's metaphysical speculations. BERKELEY's theory of vision was simply the doctrine of the unsubstantiability of matter—that the material world is "all in your eye," so to say. Now there is not the least doubt that BENNETT feels the need of the consolation derived from this doctrine—for the ruinous decline in the *Herald's* circulation and advertising patronage is calculated to make him think this world is all a fleeting show. His chief reliance now is on the advertisements of the concert saloons, But as the Grand Jury has taken in hand to squelch these infamous haunts of prostitution, he will soon lose the support of the columns of serried capitals showing forth the charms of the "pretty waiter girls." Poor old BENNETT is making ready to withdraw then, with a full stock of brimstone, to the study of "the true theory of human vision."

ORCHESTRAS FOR THE ARMY.—A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY.—A Committee has been created by Congress to ascertain and report methods of reducing the expenses of the war. There is one, (already, we think, suggested by Secretary CAMERON,) the Committee is besought not to overlook. The regimental bands of an army of 700,000 men must reach an aggregate of 15,000 performers. These receive better pay than the soldier, with rations quite as generous, and must be clothed, and their instruments and music provided, the entire expense reaching $6,000,000 a year. There are only two theories to justify the maintenance of such an establishment. One, that their brazen notes in some way contribute to the efficiency of the army; and yet it is well known that for all the practical uses of drill and march, the drum and fife are alone put in requisition. The other, that the bands, in some degree, mitigate the tediousness of camp-life, by their performances; whereas, it is well known that the rank and file entertain the profoundest disgust for entertainments which, with a dozen repetitions, pall on the hearing; and would be only too glad to exchange them for a bevy of negro minstrels, or the tricks of a prestidigitator. For the empty vanity of dress reviews alone are the regimental bands of any plausible utility, and the cessation of such displays will be an acceptable assurance to the people that National soldiering at a million and a half a day is not purely a holiday business. Let the Committee strike first at those brazen monstrosities, the bands.

Changes in the Albion.

CARD FROM THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

We have already announced in various ways the great reduction in the price of this paper. Notwithstanding this, it will be obvious that the *Albion* is clothed to-day, from beginning to end, in an entirely new font of type; it comes from WHITE's well known foundry. Mr. SHUGG has also adorned our first and second pages with new and appropriate emblematic designs, which will, we think, be generally approved.

But we have another change to announce, to which we cannot advert with the same satisfaction. Mr. S. J. AHERN, who has for seven years past conducted the business of the establishment in a manner beyond all praise, retires from it this day, for the purpose of attending to his private affairs. It is because we have derived so much benefit from his cooperation, and esteem him so highly, that this change is made with regret. W. YOUNG.

AMUSEMENTS.

A single week of comedies at Mr. WALLACK'S handsome up-town establishment, has wrought so complete a change in the strength and character of the audiences there, that the manager will scarcely need to be urged to continue a style of performance so eminently successful with the classes to whom he looks for support. We do not remember that any sensation piece has ever drawn a succession of houses so thoroughly satisfactory in numbers, or so quick and appreciative in kind. From Monday to Saturday night the theatre was simply taxed to its greatest capacity; hundreds, indeed, were turned from the door. To-night, when BOURCICAULT's "London Assurance" is to be played, it is fair to presume that there will be no falling off in this hearty recognition. And it would be wrong if there were, for Mr. WALLACK in these revivals, has done all that lay in his power to secure the approval and patronage of the classes who now rally so generously to his support. The standard comedies have never been seen to greater advantage. The brightness of the theatre; the brilliancy of the costumes; the appropriateness of the scenery; the talent of the artists, and the contagious enthusiasm of the audience, are separate sources of enjoyment which, when combined as they are now, become irresistible. Thus far, GOLDSMITH's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," has been the most successful of the revivals,—displaying the talent of the Company without overtaxing it, as seemed to us to be the case in the "School for Scandal." Both these works have been played twice during the past week, the remaining evenings being filled with Mr. BROUGHAM's five-act farce, called "Playing with Fire." A little pardonable managerial latitude is exercised in elevating this curious and most amusing production to the level of a "standard comedy." It will be "standard," however, so long as the fourth act is played as well as it is by Mr. WALLACK's company, and perhaps no longer. It is certain that neither GOLDSMITH nor SHERIDAN excited the audience to such vociferous demonstrations of delight as did the jovial author of "Playing with Fire."

Mr. JACKSON has brought his financial year most successfully to a close at the Winter Garden—a year the most prosperous that the theatre has seen under any management since the opening. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the latest "stars," contributed in no small degree to this happy result. Their engagement was one of the most profitable ever played in the City—and this, too, without any special exertion to attract the attention of the public. Mr. J. S. CLARKE, a favorite of the same sort, has been secured to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of the Irish Boy and Yankee Gal. Mr. CLARKE will make his appearance to-night in three of his best pieces. Those who feel equal to the task of laughing for two hours, should not forget that the Winter Garden is the place where laughter is at home, and stretches itself.

At Miss LAURA KEENE's theatre, the two holiday pieces, "Little Tom" and "Robinson Crusoe," will be repeated during the week. Several novelties are said to be in preparation.

At Barnum's Museum the fairy spectacle of "Ondina" fills the lecture-room to overflowing, and will be continued until further notice. There are two performances—one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. The Whale has been in a sickly condition for some days, but as there are no whale doctors in New-York, (except Capt. WILLIAMS, a Sangrado of the worst kind, who would inevitably lance the poor brute to death,) it is confidently believed that he will recover. He took an airing on Saturday, and ate a peanut—contributed by an affectionate and wasteful newsboy—with appetite. Let us indulge the hope that the crisis is past. The Hippopotamus calls daily, and leaves his card.

Capt. WILLIAMS, referred to above, gives a sample of his practice every evening, at Hope Chapel, and if it is not a caution to whales, it certainly ought to be. Take the voyage with the Captain by all means; what is pain to one is amusement to another.

Mr. HERRMANN, the conjuror, will give his last performance at Niblo's Theatre to-day—afternoon and evening. The entertainments are for a charitable purpose.

NIBLO'S THEATRE will resume its place in the ranks to-morrow evening, under the direction of Mr. H. C. JARRETT, who, it is said, has secured a lease of the place for five or six months. The intention is to devote the building to the performance of the legitimate drama—serious and comic. A good company of "stars" has been secured for this purpose; artists who are willing to lend a hand in a heroic murder or a polite scandal; to trip gracefully from lively to severe, and wear the prescribed sock or the requisite buskin. The idea is an extremely good one, if it can be carried out in a way to satisfy the somewhat exacting taste of a Metropolitan audience. But we distrust the versatility of eminent tragedians, and still more so the capacity of the public to recognize their double merits. Mr. BURTON, when he tried to be serious, (and that great artist was capable of excellence in all that he undertook to do,) was laughed at as heartily as if he were playing the "Toodles." Is it quite certain that the audience will not weep when a comedy is being played by Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT and J. W. WALLACK, JR.? At all events, Mr. JARRETT's forces are so good that he can hardly fail to carry the day if he disposes them to advantage. The season commences (Tuesday) with the "School for Scandal;" on Wednesday, "Hamlet."

The new pantomime at STICKNEY's Bowery Theatre continues to be the particular attraction of the East side of the town. Now that a few performances have smoothered the machinery to the exact working point, the tricks and transformations occur with unfailing precision. Mr. STICKNEY's management at the old Bowery Theatre deserves to restore the fortunes of that once popular establishment.

English composers seem to enjoy a monopoly of industry in the operatic way. BALFE has recently added to his plenteousness a new work, called the "Puritan's Daughter," which has been produced with such singular success, that even the *Athenæum* has a good word to say for it. WALLACE is engaged on a new work, and various other composers and works are mentioned as a part of a formidable reserve. Concerning Mr. WALLACE's "Lurline," we hear that it has been accepted by the Grand Opera of Paris for the coming season, and will also be produced in London at the Italian Opera.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT will give one of his pleasant "Readings," in the lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, on Wednesday next for charitable purposes. There will be no charge for admission.

Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, at one time the "leading lady" of Wallack's Theatre, has made a very successful *début* in England.

Mr. W. M. FLEMING is to be the next lessee of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He will commence a season on Monday next.

A "parlor entertainment" of WEBER's "Preciosa" was given at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Friday last.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, whose genial lectures are hailed with so much satisfaction by the public, announces "something new" for this evening, and we may conclude, therefore that Clinton Hall will be taxed to its greatest capacity. Mr. DE CORDOVA's novelty is a discourse on "Fun Seriously Considered." Such a topic, handled by a master of the art, cannot fail to be mirth-provoking in the highest degree.

The Christmas performance of the "Messiah" by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, seems to have been unusually successful this year. Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated composer, and a baritone of whose skill we have had frequent occasion to speak, was received with peculiar favor by the Athenians. The Boston *Post* thus refers to the gentleman's effort: "The most entirely artistic thing of the evening was Mr. THOMAS' rendering of the bass arias. Since BELLETTI, we have heard no such nice execution, and clean carrying of a bass voice through difficult music. He has an excellent method, and his intonations in those odd intervals was remarkably pure. He had not, of course, the dramatic force of FORMES, but he gave those rolling runs of HANDEL with far greater precision. His whole performance was artistic in the extreme."

Mr. B. P. MALLATRATT, a young gentleman who will be remembered as having given a concert in Brooklyn some time since, and who has subsequently studied under the best masters in the Royal Academy of Music, London, made his reappearance at a private soiree, in the sister city, on Thursday last. Mr. MALLATRATT has made vast strides as a violinist, and will astonish and gratify those friends who patronize his concert to-night, which will take place at Plymouth Church. Mrs. JAMESON, Miss NINA GEARY, Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Mr. GEO. W. WOOSTER, Mr. MARK HALLAM (violin), and Mr. J. B. WHEATON (piano), will assist.

Master PAPE will give a farewell concert at Dodworth's Saloon, ou Saturday next.

Miss NINA FOSTER—a lady who is accepted as the best reader of the day—will give a recitation of some of the productions of ancient and modern writers, at Dodworth's Hall, on Wednesday next.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.

Both branches of the Common Council meet this day at 12 M., to organize for the year, by the election of President, clerks and employes. Many caucuses have been held, but the determination arrived at, if any, is a secret which has thus far been well kept. In the Board of Councilmen the spirit of harmony has not prevailed, and it is asserted that up to Saturday night the President had not been agreed upon by the Democrats, who have the power, if the Mozart men, of whom there are two, are admitted, but it is said that they have not attended any of the private meetings, being determined not to bind themselves to any candidate in advance. The great bone of contention in this Board is the clerkship, some of the new members (understood to be the Mozart men) being specially anxious to oust the present incumbent, who has held the post for many years, and discharged all its duties faithfully and acceptably. An attack upon his official integrity in one of the daily papers a day or two since, was promptly met by an action for libel.

The new Mayor, Mr. OPDYKE, also takes possession of his office to-day, and will send in his Message as soon as the Boards are organized. He has not yet signified his intentions as to any changes in the subordinate offices in his gift, except in the case of G. W. HINCHMAN, Assistant Marshal, who is to be retained.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The annual statement from this office for 1861, imparts some valuable information, and makes some practical suggestions, the adoption of which will undoubtedly tend to greater public convenience, and much facilitate the operations of the Department. The estimates for the present year are $1,564,478, being $233,698 less than was required last year, and there remains unexpended from last year's appropriation a balance of $32,500, which speaks well for the economical manner in which the affairs of the various Bureaus have been managed. The reports of the different Bureaus give in detail the various works which have been commenced or completed during the past year, the greater par, of which have heretofore been noticed in the daily prints. In the Bureau of Street improvements, the most important in the Department, a radical change has been effected by advice of the Corporation Counsel. It was formerly supposed to be necessary to advertise in all the Corporation papers for ten days for objections on all resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council, directing any improvement involving any assessment upon property; then the advertising was repeated on inviting proposals for the work, making, with the first advertising of the resolution or ordinance by the Clerk of the Common Council, three times advertising of each matter of improvement, which was a rather expensive programme. Under Mr. BRONSON's opinion, however, the advertisement, in each case, is now only given out with the invitation for proposals, he holding that the ordinance directing the Street Commissioner to advertise past notices is set aside when the Common Council orders the work to be done. Property-owners would do well to remember this, and not hereafter wait to be invited, by special advertisement, to object to any plan of improvement. The work done in this bureau reimbursable by assessment, amounted to $329,254; the most important being the grading of Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street—nearly the whole of which passes through solid rock.

The system of numbering streets put in practice by Mr. E. EWEN, and which was explained at the time very fully in the TIMES, has worked successfully and will be put into general operation as far as practicable.

The question of establishing new grades on the North and East Rivers, to conform to the new Harbor Commissioners line, is still unacted on by the Common Council. The present grades were established to meet the old water line, and the difficulty appears to be this: On the North River from Hammond-street, (and also on the East River above Sixteenth-street,) north, along the whole river front, the old pier line runs a considerable distance beyond the new line, and the present grades were established to reach the old line. As a consequence, in continuing the present grades of streets to the river, the new (inside) line is reached at an elevation of ten or fifteen feet, and even twenty feet in some places above the water, thus shutting off entirely all communication with the water—unless by steps or ladder. The Street Commissioner proposes to remedy this by running an exterior street along both rivers, and then petitioning the Legislature to change the law relating to grades, so as to settle the whole matter.

To illustrate the necessity of some uniformity in the matter of grading, it is only necessary to state that Chambers-street, which has been opened for two years, is not yet regraded, as two-thirds of the owners cannot agree upon a grade.

In the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies there has been expended during the past year the sum of $202,916 36, viz.: for new buildings $60,600, and for repairs and alterations $142,916, with about $50,000 worth of outstanding contracts. In the Bureau of Wharves the expenditures have amounted to $235,000, and in that of Lamps and Gas $176,280, of which $114,030 has been for lighting, and the balance for expenses in connections, repairs, &c. In the Bureau of Lands and Places the expenditures have been only $31,548, but the appearance of the public Parks shows a judicious use of the appropriation. The total amount of assessments collected during the year has been $561,206 70.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—John O'Brien to the First Precinct, Charles P. Gilbert to the Twenty-first, Nicholas Boch and Francis B. Reed to the Seventh, Brooklyn, and David M'Dodd to be Doorman of the Seventh Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resignations.—Joseph Quick of the Twenty-first M. Booth of the Twentieth, Julius P. Merklein of the Fourth, and Sergt. Michael Snyder of the Ninth.

The friends of Capt. SILVEY—formerly of the First Precinct, James Toole of the Fourteenth, Richard Frecinct, but lately transferred to the Captaincy of the City Hall Squad—have presented him with a valuable present, in the form of a gold watch worth $40, together with a purse containing $200. This is an appropriate token of the high esteem in which his friends hold this long-tried and faithful officer.

A DISHONEST PORTER SENT TO PRISON.—JOHN HICKEY was yesterday arrested by Officer SCOULAR, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, upon the complaint of THOMAS WHITE, of No. 13 and 14 Abador-place, West Thirty-ninth-street, who charges that the accused feloniously embezzled the sum of $46 60 in money, which belonged to complainant. HICKEY, who was Mr. WHITE's porter, was sent to collect a bill for some goods, amounting to the above sum, from Mr. THOMAS HILL. The money was collected, but instead of handing it over to his employer, it is alleged that he applied it to his own use. The accused was committed for trial, by Justice KELLY, in default of $500 bail.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Jan. 3, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 27	113	124	267
Admitted to Jan. 3	30	31	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	36	67
Died	6	1	7
Remaining at date	136	118	254

Males, 224; females, 30.

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE WAR.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his lecture on the "Origin and Character of the War," before the Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, on which occasion his Honor the Mayor will preside.

ICE.—There was considerable ice came down the North River yesterday morning, and came in contact with several vessels lying at anchor, dragging them below Governor's Island, but causing no damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE MILITIA IN KINGS COUNTY.—By a recent order from the Adjutant-General's office, a new brigade is to be organized in this county, and the following district assigned to the same: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn, and appointing JESSE C. SMITH, late Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, and present Senator representing the Second District, to the command thereof. The brigade district is divided into four regimental districts, as follows: A regimental district to be known as the Twenty-third, to comprise the First, Second and Third Wards; Forty-seventh Regiment, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Wards; Fifty-second Regimental District, to embrace the Sixth and Twelfth Wards; and the Fifty-sixth Regimental District, embracing the Eighteenth and Eighth Wards. The Fifth Brigade District to comprise the whole of the County of Kings not included in the Eleventh Brigade District. The regimental districts of the Fifth Brigade are divided as follows: Thirteenth Regiment—Seventh and Eleventh Wards; Fourteenth Regiment—Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards; Twenty-eighth Regiment—Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and the Seventieth Regiment—Ninth and Eighteenth Wards and county towns. Brig.-Gen. CROOK, of the Fifth, and Brig.-Gen. SMITH, of the Eleventh Brigades, are ordered to divide the districts in their respective brigade districts into company districts, and report such division to the Commander-in-Chief, to the end that an order may be issued for the assignment of companies in such districts.

SPECIAL MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.—The presen week is to be devoted as a special season for prayer in the several religious denominations in the Eastern District, for the spread of the gospel in this and other lands. There will be a meeting for prayer on the afternoon of each day, commencing at 4 o'clock, and continuing one hour. These prayer-meetings will be held in the lecture-room of the Fifth-street Baptist Church. Missionary meetings for prayer and addresses will also be held every evening, except Saturday, as follows: Monday evening, South Third-street Presbyterian Church; Tuesday evening, Reformed Dutch Church, Fourth-street, corner of South Second-street; Wednesday evening, First Presbyterian Church, South Fourth-street, corner Sixth-street; Thursday evening, Methodist Episcopal Church, South Third-street, corner of Union-avenue; Friday evening, Baptist Church, Fifth-street, corner of South Fifth-street.

MORTALITY.—There were 110 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Males, 65; females, 45. Diseases—Consumption, 14; diphtheria, 3; congestion of the brain, 4; typhoid fever, 5; congestion of the lungs, 3; convulsions, 11; pneumonia, 7; croup, 6; intemperance, 2; scarlet fever, 15; disease of heart, 4; apoplexy, 2; hemorrhage, 3; debility, 3; bronchitis, 4; hooping-cough, 3; dropsy, 1; aneurism of aorta, 1; premature birth, 4; measles, 2; puerperal fever, 1; small pox, 1; tetanus, 1; inflammation of the arteries, 1; diarrhœa, 1; hydrocephalus, 2; palsy, 1; tubercles, 1; marasmus, 1; congestion, 1; intussusception, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a child, with its skull fractured, was found in the Ninth Ward, on Saturday. Coroner NORTH held an inquest yesterday, but nothing was ascertained throwing any light upon the cause of death.

THE COURTS.—The January Term of the City Court will be opened this morning, as also will be a Special Term of the Supreme Court.

SKATING.—The ponds in the outskirts of the city were covered with skaters during Saturday and yesterday.

Correspondence with the Rebel States.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862.

In reply to a correspondent, this morning, who asks "*whether* there is any way by which letters can be sent to the seceded States?" you reply that "the only way you know in which letters can be so forwarded is by direct permission of the military authorities, and under flags of truce." Permit me to inform your correspondent and the public, that there are commercial houses in this City, or at least one, and the writer has been informed that there are several, which have branches in the seceded States, which keep up their correspondence with them by way of England and Mexico, and so overland through Texas to any part of Jeffdom. It is true, it takes time, about 40 days, but as that is better than no intercourse, they avail themselves of it. Whether a truly loyal American will avail himself of this clandestine method of defying the Government's interdict of correspondence with rebeldom is not for me to say; but it is a query whether, if commercial houses resort to this roundabout way of keeping up their correspondence, the rebels themselves are not equally sharp in continuing theirs with their Northern sympathizers, and with their emissaries and sympathizers in Europe; and if this oe the case, whether this is not a "rat-hole" worthy the attention of the Government.

Yours truly, INFLEXIBLE LOYALTY.

Obituary.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOSLIN, M. D., LL. D., one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of this city, died at his residence, Dec. 31, 1861. He was born in Exeter, R. I., Nov. 25, 1796, and in 1799 removed to this State, where he has since resided. He graduated at Union College in 1821, and as a physician at the *College of Physicians and Surgeons* in this City in 1826. He did not, however, enter at once upon the practice of his profession, having received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences in the Polytechny, Chattenango, in 1826, which position he held until 1827, when he was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College. There he remained until 1837, when he determined to devote himself exclusively to the practice of medicine, and for this purpose he entered into partnership with Dr. B. F. BOWERS, of this City. His reputation as a man of scientific attainments had preceded him, and he was induced to accept the position in the University in the City of New-York which he had so well filled at Schenectady. In 1844 he resigned his Professorship, and from that time until within about a week of his death he practiced medicine. His conversion to homœopathy was the result of investigations, which he was induced to make by receiving a request from a friend to give his opinion of the system. Dr. JOSLIN was an industrious, faithful student, a profound and original thinker, enunciating his ideas with remarkable clearness and precision. He was the author of several standard works on homœopathy, and a frequent contributor to various scientific and professional journals. He was a widower, and leaves two sons, residents of this City, Rev. TITUS JOSLIN, a clergyman, and BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, Jr., M. D., a physician. At a special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, of which Dr. JOSLIN was President, held Thursday evening, the 2d inst., resolutions of respect for the deceased, and of condolence with his family, offered by Dr. BAYARD, were unanimously adopted.

—Hon. GERRITT F. LANSING, who died in Albany, Jan. 3, was born in that city in 1783. He graduated at Union College about the year 1800, then read law, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1806. Mr. LANSING had at various periods held many public offices and trusts. He was Clerk of the Assembly of 1807. In 1816 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate, which office he held until it was abolished by the Constitution of 1821. He represented the Albany District in Congress from 1831 to 1837. In 1829, he was appointed, by the Legislature, one of the Regents of the University, and in 1849 was elected Chancellor of the Board, which office he held at his death. In addition to these public trusts, Mr. LANSING had been a director of many corporations, closely connected with the business of Albany, and had frequently, in middle life, been a member of its Common Council. At the time of his death he was President of the Albany Insurance Company, and of the Albany Savings Bank. Mr. LANSING came from a distinguished ancestry. His father, Mr. ABRAHAM G. LANSING, held many prominent positions in the early history of the State, having been State Treasurer in the year 1803 and again in 1810. His mother was a daughter of ABRAHAM YATES, Jr., a gentleman who was prominently identified with our Revolutionary history, having, among other official positions, held that of President of the Provincial Congress of New-York, and Mayor and Recorder of Albany. His uncle, JOHN LANSING, Jr., was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New-York, in 1788, a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards Chancellor of the State.

Senatorial Election in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Jan. 5.

In the Michigan Legislature, yesterday, JACOB M. HOWARD was chosen United States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Senator BINGHAM, ending March 4, 1865.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.

BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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To Milkmen.

Brewers' Grains.
Fresh every day,
at SMITH & BROTHER'S Brewery,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., N. Y.

An Incident on Broadway.—HOWE'S ARMY Scales shut and lock up, and work on balls. Also, all varieties of scales. FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway

Balmoral Boots $2 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

WOODRA—REDWAY.—In Newark, on Sunday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. DAVID WOODRA to Miss JOSIE A. REDWAY, both of this City.

DIED.

HAWES.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 4, EDWARD KOLLOCK, youngest child of Geo. E. and Elizabeth A. Hawes, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock, from No. 21 Bond-st., previous to the removal of the remains to Massachusetts for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HULL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, Miss SARAH HULL, aged 53 years.

Her friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 West 26th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

HALLICK.—in this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 5, WILLIAM HENRY HALLICK, Lieut.-Colonel Ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, JOSEPH P., son of Jas. P. and Josephine A. Bennett, aged 3 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 626 Hudson-st.

DRAKE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 4, ANNA M. DRAKE, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eliza M. Smith, 203 Monroe-st.

WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, after a short but severe illness, MARY JANE, wife of Thomas H. Wainwright.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Allen-st.

MENZIES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, MARY MENZIES, daughter of Alexander and Jean Menzies, aged 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 112 West 41st-st., corner of 8th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

READ.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 5, CAROLINE J., wife of Mathew P. Read, and daughter of the late Richard Suydam, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 245 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, without further invitation.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 3, Mrs. FRANCES B. GARDNER, wife of N. B. Gardner, aged 33 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 West 44th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 6th inst., at 1 P. M.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, MARGARET, widow of Israel Hunt, and daughter of the late Capt. Robert Johnston, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from 27 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

KIDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, HARRIET, widow of the late Samuel Kidder, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Albert G. Jones, No. 34 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 4, KATE RICHMOND, youngest daughter of T. Colden Cooper, of this City, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

WOOD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 4, after a lingering illness, CHRISTINA, consort of the late David Wood, of Harlem, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Dr. William G., John and James Wood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 3d-av. and 121st-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 5, MARY, infant daughter of Henry A. and Mary D. Peck.

TILFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 5, ALFRED DEKER, son of John H. and Clara Tilford, aged 2 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from No. 34 Bond-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

WALLIS.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH WALLIS, late of this City, Counselor-at-law.

WILLETS.—At his residence, Harrison, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, STEPHEN WILLETS, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, L. I., on Third day, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock, which his friends are invited to attend.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, Mrs. SARAH L. LOCKWOOD, wife of Gen. Munson L. Lockwood.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

BLUNT.—At his residence at Sing Sing, Westchester County, on Saturday, Jan. 4, EDMUND M. BLUNT, formerly of this City, in the 92d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Edmund and George W. Blunt, and his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Miller, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, at Sing Sing, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8, 9:45 and 11 A. M., returning at 1:50, 5:32 and 8:39 P. M.

LYDECKER.—In Englewood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, SARAH, wife of Garret J. Lydecker, in the 61st year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in Tuesday's papers.

ROUND.—In Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, JOHN WESLEY ROUND, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church of that village.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 5.—Jan. 4, 1862.
72, 1, 58, 69, 2, 16, 65, 37, 62, 52, 3, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 6.—Jan. 4, 1862.
77, 74, 18, 5, 15, 34, 14, 3, 44, 53, 17, 4, 54.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

**EN

SUPERVISORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

[Continued from yesterday's Times.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, DEC. 30, 1861.—The following Annual Report of the Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the requirements of law (see Revised Statutes, 5th edition, vol. I, chap. 12, article 1, § 67), the following statement is respectfully submitted.

J. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL AMOUNTS AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, FOR BILLS, ETC., FROM JAN. 3, 1861 TO JAN. 1, 1862.

Date when allowed.	To whom allowed, and for what purpose.	Amount of claim.	Amount audited and allowed.
Aug. 27	Charles A. Gallagher, making post-mortem examinations	20 00	20 00
27	Charles E. Hackley, making post-mortem examinations	15 00	15 00
27	F. W. Kelly, making post-mortem examinations	25 00	25 00
27	J. L. Little, making post-mortem examinations	35 00	35 00
27	B. A Segur, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
27	S. B. Tuthill, making post-mortem examination	10 00	10 00
27	Charles B. White, making post-mortem examinations	30 00	20 00
27	Baker & Godwin, printing for the County	74 33	74 33
27	William D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	70 40	70 40
27	J. W. Wilcox, stationery for the County	1 60	1 60
27	Harvey & Kennard, stationery for the County	140 50	140 50
27	Owens & Agar, stationery for the County	7 75	7 75
27	Francis Farrell, cleaning new Court house	44 00	44 00
22	H. P. Aubery, glazing for the County	15 75	15 75
27	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, up to Aug. 1, 1861	333 74	333 74
27	J. W. Southack, Secretary for Recorder	90 00	90 00
27	W. E. Berrien, repairs for room of Court of Appeals	122 66	122 66
27	John Clancy, services as County Clerk, up to July 1, 1861	1,030 35	830 35
30	John Kelly, services as Sheriff, up to July 1, 1861	8,819 45	8,819 45
30	C. Allison, board of witnesses, to Aug. 1, 1861	218 00	218 00
Sept. 2	James Hough, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
2	C. V. Hough, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
2	Roach & Edwards, contract work for Harlem Bridge	4,200 00	4,200 00
2	Roach & Edwards, contract work for Harlem Bridge	4,878 66	4,878 66
2	Pay-roll of laborers on work for Harlem Bridge	262 26	262 26
2	A. Hyler, repairs on Harlem Bridge	25 00	25 00
2	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail, up to Sept. 1, 1861	318 46	218 46
3	John S. Voorhies, law books for the County	84 30	84 30
3	New-York Transcript, publishing official proceedings of Board	1,356 85	1,356 85
6	Clerk of Board, contingent expenses up to date	101 46	101 46
6	L. B. Pratt, removing a vessel from East River	150 00	150 00
6	J. F. Talmage, removing a vessel from North River	400 00	400 00
6	Brower Brothers, stationery for County	72 41	72 41
6	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for County	98 01	98 01
6	W. J. Syms & Brother, stationery for County	30 00	30 00
6	Thomas Clark, directories for County	9 50	9 50
6	John A. Gray, printing for County	97 20	97 20
6	Keyser & Co., repairs to Register's office	76 59	76 59
6	John H. Tobitt, printing minutes of Board	73 72	73 72
6	Jno. McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	102 00	102 00
6	G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	102 13	102 13
6	Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	124 00	124 00
6	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	126 12	126 12
6	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	123 37	123 37
6	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	127 62	127 62
6	Lewis Carpenter, repairs to rooms of Special Sessions	135 60	135 60
6	Robert King, expenses incurred in pursuing a fugitive	70 00	56 00
6	John M. Tracy, expenses incurred in procuring witnesses for District-Attorney	78 75	78 75
6	B. Sheridan, medical services First District Police Court	5 00	5 00
6	Roger Adams, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	Abraham Charlock, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	Michael Gayte, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	James Higgins, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
6	Thomas Smith, services to Court of Oyer and Terminer	172 50	172 50
11	Keyser & Co., repairs for office of District Attorney	74 94	74 94
11	A. Allendorph, for repairs for County Bureau	12 50	12 50
11	C. Allison, board of witnesses up to Sept. 1st	560 50	560 50
16	E. W. Smith, salary as Engineer for the Harlem Bridge	282 26	282 26
16	Theo. Sickles, salary as Engineer for Harlem Bridge	98 21	98 21
16	Ethan Rogers, salary as Engineer for Harlem Bridge	98 21	98 21
16	James Hough, salary as Superintendent for Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
16	Charles V. Hough, salary as Clerk for Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
16	Ogden Cement Co., cement for Harlem Bridge	45 00	45 00
16	D. B. Monell, sand for Harlem Bridge	31 25	31 25
16	William Kinney, stone for Harlem Bridge	75 00	75 00
16	W. T. Mawby, repairs for Harlem Bridge	7 50	7 50
16	S. Raynor, row-boat for Harlem Bridge	12 00	12 00
16	James Hough, Jr., express expenses for Harlem Bridge	7 87	7 87
16	Trenton Locomotive Co., iron for Harlem Bridge	618 85	618 85
16	Roach & Edwards, work for Harlem Bridge	200 00	200 00
16	T. M. Niven, work for Harlem Bridge	1,590 95	1,590 95
20	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	116 47	116 47
20	Thomas Clark, directory for the County	2 00	2 00
20	Daniel Slote, books for the County	184 31	184 31
20	James Davis, stationery for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	7 85	7 85
20	Campbell & Moody, timber for Harlem Bridge	102 68	102 68
20	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	340 49	340 49
24	Roach & Edwards, contract-work on Harlem Bridge	4,243 41	4,243 41
24	A. A. Phillips, services as Counsel in case of Cancemi	1,600 00	1,000 00
24	Banks & Bros., books for Supreme Court	74 50	74 50
24	New-York Gas Co., gas for brown-stone building up to Aug. 1, 1861	93 25	93 25
24	Pelletreau and Coar, books for County Clerk	146 40	146 40
24	Owens & Agar, books for County Clerk	46 50	46 50
Oct. 1	Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Gener'l Sessions up to Sept. 1, 1861	178 74	178 74
1	John Healy, serving subpœnas for General Sessions up to Sept. 1, 1861	176 99	176 99
1	John Lord, serving subpœnas for General Sessions up to Sept. 1, 1861	173 74	173 74
1	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for General Sessions up to Sept. 1, '61	176 50	176 50
1	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge up to date	348 97	348 97
1	S. H. Knapp, extending IId Ward tax-book	19 25	19 25
1	S. H. Knapp, copying IId Ward tax-book	53 52	53 52
1	William W. Burnham, extending IVth Ward tax-book	25 40	25 40
1	William W. Burnham, copying IVth Ward tax-book	56 61	56 61
1	F. Webb, extending VIth Ward tax-book	21 10	21 10
1	F. Webb, copying VIth Ward tax-book	49 38	49 38
1	William Little, extending VIIth Ward tax-book	50 58	50 58
1	William Little, copying VIIth Ward tax-book	109 32	109 32
1	C. D. Birdseye, extending XIth Ward tax-book	51 45	51 45
1	C. D. Birdseye, copying XIth Ward tax-book	113 49	113 49
1	H. R. Stiles, extending XVth Ward tax-book	45 78	45 78
1	H. R. Stiles, copying XVth Ward tax-book	103 23	103 23
1	William Johnston, extending XVIIIth Ward tax-book	90 39	90 39
1	William Johnston, copying XVIIIth Ward tax-book	216 63	216 63
1	F. Webb, extending XIXth Ward tax-book, 1st vol	134 38	134 38
1	F. Webb, copying XIXth Ward tax-book, 1st vol	268 77	268 77
1	Maurice Cheesman, extending XIXth Ward tax-book, 2d vol	115 28	115 28
1	Maurice Cheesman, copying XIXth Ward tax-book, 2d vol	230 97	230 97
1	William W. Burnham, extending XXth Ward tax-book	98 34	98 34
1	William W. Burnham, copying XXth Ward tax-book	216 12	216 12
1	H. R. Stiles, extending XXIst Ward tax-book	86 79	86 79
1	H. R. Stiles, copying XXIst Ward tax-book	195 36	195 36
1	Charles H. Quail, extending XXIId Ward tax-book, 2d vol	133 05	133 05
1	John W. Bennett, copying XXIId Ward tax-book, 2d vol	269 19	269 19
1	Nelson D. Thayer, extending Personal Resident Book	104 31	104 31
1	E. A. Woodward, extending Personal Non-resident Book	30 84	30 84
1	Nelson D. Thayer, copying Personal Resident Book	222 57	222 57
1	E. A. Woodward, copying Personal Non-resident Book	62 75	62 75
1	Accountant to Committee on Annual Taxes, examination of assessment-rolls	450 00	450 00
8	John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of Board	132 28	132 28
8	John H. Tobitt, printing for Board	63 93	63 93
8	Thomas Clarke, postage for Surrogate's Office	5 42	5 42
8	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to Oct. 1, '61	79 75	79 75
8	G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions up to Oct. 1, '61	79 63	79 63
15	James Davis, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge up to July 30	258 00	258 00
15	Joseph Southworth, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge up to July 30	258 00	258 00
15	William Miner, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge up to July 30	258 00	258 00
15	Francis Pidgeon, materials for Harlem Bridge	1,648 71	1,648 71
15	Willard, Belt & Co., stationery for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	68 22	68 22
15	S. W. West, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	17 50	17 50
15	E. W. Smith, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	291 67	291 67
15	T. E. Sickles, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
15	Ethan Rodgers, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
15	James Hough, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
15	Charles V. Hough, services to Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
15	Roach & Edwards, contract-work on Harlem Bridge	1,415 81	1,415 81
15	Roach & Edwards, contract-work on Harlem Bridge	4,560 00	4,560 00
15	T. M. Niven, contract-work on Harlem Bridge	1,224 51	1,224 51
15	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail for September, 1861	339 22	339 22
15	N. McLeod, for watchmen for County Jail up to Oct. 1, 1861	552 00	552 00
15	Peter Monaghan	1,471 74	1,471 74
15	Geo. H. Stout & Co., slips for balloting for Registers	50 00	50 00
24	Irish American, advertising notice of election of 1860	110 50	110 50
28	James Crawford, repairs for Harlem Bridge (old)	14 45	14 45
28	William Crawford, repairs for Harlem Bridge (old)	11 63	11 63
28	George O. Liddle, repairs to Harlem Bridge (old)	40 48	40 48
28	Roach & Edwards, work on Harlem Bridge (new)	2,136 49	2,136 49
28	James Prentice, supplies for Harlem Bridge (new)	16 25	16 25
28	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	323 77	323 77
28	William Ricketts, cleaning rooms of Supreme Court	19 50	19 50
28	Kellock & Field, extending 1st Ward tax-book	35 25	35 25
28	Kellock & Field, copying 1st Ward tax-book	85 32	85 32
28	H. A. Stoneall, extending IIId Ward tax-book	20 85	20 85
28	H. A. Stoneall, copying IIId Ward tax-book	49 44	49 44
28	A. Klamroth, extending Vth Ward tax-book	32 98	32 98
28	A. Klamroth, copying Vth Ward tax-book	77 37	77 37
28	A. Klamroth, extending VIIth Ward tax-book	43 83	43 83
28	A. Klamroth, copying VIIth Ward tax-book	99 24	99 24
28	Jacob Van Tine, extending IXth Ward tax-book	65 19	65 19
28	Jacob Van Tine, extending IXth Ward tax-book	130 38	130 38
28	S. T. Wheelwright, extending Xth Ward tax-book	26 25	26 25
28	S. T. Wheelwright, copying Xth Ward tax-book	59 73	59 73
28	J. H. Kitchell, extending XIth Ward tax-book	104 03	104 03
28	J. H. Kitchell, copying XIth Ward tax-book	237 33	237 33
28	James Keese, extending XIIth Ward tax-book	27 58	27 58
28	James Keese, copying XIIth Ward tax-book	60 57	60 57
28	C. N. Wheelwright, extending XIVth Ward tax-book	25 67	35 67
28	C. N. Wheelwright, copying XIVth Ward tax-book	59 04	59 04
28	R. E. Selmes, extending XVIth Ward tax-book	73 95	93 95
28	R. E. Selmes, copying XVIth Ward tax-book	162 45	162 45
28	Jacob Van Tine, extending XVIIth Ward tax-book	58 83	58 83
28	Jacob Van Tine, copying XVIIth Ward tax-book	117 66	117 66
28	Kellock & Field, extending XXIId Ward tax-book, first volume	91 09	91 09
28	Kellock & Field, copying XXIId Ward tax book, first volume	206 97	206 97
30	George H. Stout & Co., preparing slips for use of Board	50 00	50 00
30	Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to Oct. 1, 1861	153 12	153 12
30	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to Oct. 1, 1861	149 62	149 62
30	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to Oct. 1, 1861	152 37	152 37
30	Bartholomew Ward, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to Oct. 1, 1861	150 50	150 50
30	Keyser & Co., repairs to brown-stone building	136 25	136 25
Nov. 2	New-York Daily News, advertising papers pending before the Mayor	763 70	763 70
2	Coroners, for services up to October 1, 1861	4,496 93	4,496 93
2	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	50 68	50 68
2	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	81 63	81 63
2	Baker & Godwin, printing for the County	741 70	741 70
8	John H. Tobitt, printing minutes of Board	230 70	230 70
8	Roach & Edwards, work for Harlem Bridge	4,236 83	4,236 83
8	Daniel Bidwell, supplies for Harlem Bridge	19 75	19 75
8	Todd & Johnston, supplies for Harlem Bridge	24 80	24 80
8	George O. Liddle, driving piles for Harlem Bridge	18 00	18 00
8	D. S. Denny, carpenter-work for Harlem Bridge	20 40	20 40
8	James Stephens, wood and coal for Harlem Bridge	88 37	88 37
8	Jonathan Hanson, turning and sawing for Harlem Bridge	28 46	28 46
8	A. P. Wilson & Co., cement for Harlem Bridge	287 50	287 50
8	James Crawford, blacksmithing for Harlem Bridge	44 86	44 86
8	Halsted and Ackerman, rubber goods for Harlem Bridge	32 15	32 15
8	James Tucker, gas fixtures for Harlem Bridge	13 00	13 00
8	E. W. Smith, services as Engineer for Harlem Bridge	291 67	291 67
8	J. E. Sickles, services as Assistant Engineer for Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
8	E. Rogers, services as Assistant Engineer for Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
8	James Hough, services as Superintendent for Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
8	C. V. Hough, services as Clerk for Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
8	James Hough, Jr., office expenses for Harlem Bridge	28 87	28 87
8	William Miner, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge	243 00	243 00
8	Joseph Southworth, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge	243 00	243 00
8	James Davis, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge	243 00	243 00
8	Pay-roll of laborers on cylinders of Harlem Bridge	415 33	415 33
8	F. H. Lockwood, rent of Engineer's office for Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
8	G. H. Purser, rent of Commissioner's office for Harlem Bridge	75 00	75 00
8	F. Secor, ship chandlery for Harlem Bridge	91 70	91 70
8	John Slattery, labor for Harlem Bridge	36 00	36 00
8	George C. Farrar, coal for County	1,207 40	1,207 40
8	John C. Young, putting in coal for County	220 95	220 95
8	Lewis Carpenter, repairs for storing coal	33 93	33 93
8	A. Hyler, repairs to old Harlem bridge	38 94	38 94
8	Peter Monaghan, repairs for office of Common Pleas	49 00	49 00
8	A. Miller, desk for Reg.s-ter's office	30 00	30 00
8	John Elder, Jr., repairs for offices of the County Clerk and Sheriff	65 06	65 06
15	T. R. Dawley, printing for the County	62 00	62 00
15	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	66 16	66 16
15	M. L. Leman, stationery for the County	6 25	6 25
15	Snyder, Black & Stern, lithographing for the County	46 25	46 25
19	Francis Pidgeon, supplies for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	1,764 66	1,764 66
19	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	314 15	314 15
19	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses up to date	53 44	53 44
19	Francis Monds, repairs to office of Commissioners of Taxes	14 12	12 00
19	H. F. Aubery, glazing for County offices	26 20	26 20
19	John Elder, Jr., repairs to County offices	11 63	11 63
19	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions to Nov. 1	75 00	75 00
19	G. Joseph Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions to November 1	75 00	75 00
19	Banks Bros., books for the County	15 00	15 00
19	John F. Trow, Directories for Police Department	82 50	82 50
19	C. O'Connor, repairs to House of Detention	5 93	5 93
19	Keyser & Co., supplies for House of Detention	80 31	80 31
25	Roach & Edwards, on account of contract for Harlem Bridge	11,427 12	11,427 12
25	Roach & Edwards, on account of contract for Harlem Bridge	6,178 91	6,178 91
25	E. W. Jacobs, supplies for Harlem Bridge	14 13	14 13
25	William Rogers, express charges for Harlem Bridge	10 74	10 74
25	T. L. Randlett, iron capstern, &c., for Harlem Bridge	146 00	146 00
25	H. Mathews, serving notices on Inspectors and Canvassers for 1860 and 1861	234 15	234 15
25	John Kelly, services as Sheriff up to Oct. 1, 1861	9,317 15	9,317 15
25	C. Allison, board of witnesses for September and October, 1861	1,482 00	1,482 00
25	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail for October	406 39	406 39
25	John Beach, making post-mortem examinations	125 00	120 00
25	Wooster Beech, making post mortem examinations	130 00	120 00
25	George E. Boaton, making post mortem examinations	210 00	150 00
25	Charles Carter, making post-mortem examination	10 00	10 00
25	W. K. Cleveland, making post mortem examination	5 00	5 00
25	J. J. Connolly, making post-mortem examination	10 00	10 00
25	Charles H. Giberson, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
25	M. K. Hogan, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
25	J. J. Hall, making post-mortem examination	10 00	5 00
25	F. W. Kelly, making post-mortem examination	10 00	5 00
25	J. L. Little, making post-mortem examinations	5 00	5 00
25	Halsted & Ackerman, supplies for Harlem Bridge	40 00	25 00
25	R. E. Selmes, services as Reader for 1860 and 1861	110 30	100 30
Dec. 2	Lewis Carpenter, repairs to County Clerk's Office	200 00	200 00
2	Barnes & Bros., iron work for County Jail	16 53	16 53
2	John H. Tobbitt, printing Document 5, of 1861	4,500 00	4,500 00
2	John H. Tobbitt, printing Document 13 and Minutes of Board	1,485 75	700 00
2	Roach & Edwards, work on Harlem Bridge	132 88	132 88
9	Edgar Ketchum, legal services for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	4,222 78	4,222 78
9	E. W. Smith, services as Engineer on Harlem Bridge	110 00	110 00
9	E. Rogers, services as Assistant Engineer on Harlem Bridge	291 67	291 67
9	Charles V. Hough, services as Property Clerk on Harlem Bridge	133 33	133 33
9	James Hough, services as Superintendent on Harlem Bridge	100 00	100 00
9	Pay-roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	125 00	125 00
9	John Roach, work on Harlem Bridge	289 94	289 94
9	James Hough, Jr., office expenses for Harlem Bridge	3,522 18	3,522 18
9	A. P. Wilson & Son, cement, &c., for Harlem Bridge	20 95	20 95
9	William Crawford, paints &c., for Harlem Bridge	224 05	224 05
9	James Stephens, coal and wood for Harlem Bridge	24 03	24 03
9	J. S. Kenyon, hardware for Harlem Bridge	40 38	40 38
9	Joshua Babcock, sand for Harlem Bridge	69 75	69 75
9	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to Dec. 1, 1861	42 25	42 25
9	G. Jos. Ruch, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions, up to Dec. 1, 1861	52 88	52 88
9	William Anderson, reporting for District Attorney	53 00	53 00
9	N. McLeod, supplies to County Jail for November	20 00	20 00
9	L. Carpenter, repairs to brown-stone building	343 63	343 63
9	R. J. Vereyance, repairs for various offices	10 73	10 73
9	George H. Stout & Co., preparing slips of registers, &c., for Board	153 06	153 06
9	J. V. Outcalt, fitting up election polls 1st, 2d and 3d Wards	25 00	25 00
9	L. Carpenter, fitting up election polls 4th and 6th Wards	46 12	46 12
9	Thomas Holbert, fitting up election polls 5th Ward	128 00	128 00
9	Thomas Green, fitting up election polls 7th Ward	80 00	80 00
9	John A. Quinn, fitting up election polls 7th Ward	60 00	60 00
9	James Galway, fitting up election polls 8th Ward	50 00	50 00
9	A. J. Terhune, fitting up election polls 9th Ward	10 00	10 00
9	W. W. Wetmore, fitting up election polls 10th Ward	19 14	19 14
9	D. C. Hogan, fitting up election polls 10th Ward	30 00	30 00
9	William Rabold, fitting up election polls 11th Ward	30 90	30 00
9	James R. Earl, fitting up election polls 13th Ward	176 80	176 80
9	John A. Quinn, fitting up election polls 13th Ward	60 00	60 00
9	Benjamin W. Hicks, fitting up election polls 14th Ward	20 00	20 00
9	F. Meyer, fitting up election polls 14th Ward	27 52	27 52
9	L. Carpenter, fitting up election poll 18th Ward	45 00	45 00
9	J. B. Bosher, fitting up election poll 18th Ward	104 00	104 00
9	John Kane, fitting up election poll 19th Ward	9 63	9 63
9	Daniel Sullivan, fitting up election poll 19th Ward	10 00	10 00
9	Thomas O'Rorke, fitting up election poll 19th Ward	50 00	50 00
9	W. D. Roe & Co., supplies for registers and elections of 1861	15 00	10 00
9	W. H. Colwell & Co., repairs to Harlem Bridge	5,413 98	4,755 90
9	George H. Stout, services as Clerk to Excise Commissioners for 1861	65 50	65 50
9	A. D. & N. Ewen, surveys, &c., for District Attorney	150 00	150 00
9	W. H. Hunter, stationery for the County	140 00	140 00
		103 78	103 78
9	Brower Bros., stationery for the County	82 33	82 33
9	M. L. Leman, stationery for the County	25 00	25 00
17	Noah A. Childs, services as Excise Commissioner, 1861	150 00	150 00
17	William Jay Haskett, services as Excise Commissioner, 1861, and rent of office	350 00	350 00
17	R. D. Holmes, services as Excise Commissioner	150 00	150 00
17	S. S. Conklin, work on Harlem Bridge	11 84	11 84
17	John Roach, work on Harlem Bridge	13,737 68	13,737 68
17	Pay roll of laborers on Harlem Bridge	301 52	301 52
17	James L. Smith, fitting up poll 8th Ward	115 67	113 93
17	John R. Voorhis, fitting up poll 9th Ward	7 96	7 96
17	John C. Carson, fitting up poll 11th Ward	9 46	9 46
17	Charles Haha, fitting up poll 12th Ward	9 97	9 97
17	John Garvey, fitting up poll 19th Ward	10 00	10 00
17	Abraham Charlock, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	Michael Gayte, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	James Higgins, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	Patrick Kiernan, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	Thomas Smith, services as attendant	135 00	135 00
17	A. Ginocchis, interpreting at an inquest	5 00	5 00
17	P. Monaghan, repairing books of office of County Clerk	811 93	811 93
17	George Hayward, preparing map for County Election	588 90	588 90
17	John Gorman, posting proclamation	40 00	40 00
17	Banks & Brother, law books for the County	76 10	76 10
17	John S. Voorhies, law books for the County	250 51	250 51
17	W. Smith & Son, earthern pipe for County Jail	157 60	157 60
17	C. Allison, board of witnesses for November	486 00	486 00
17	Joseph Brennan, serving subpœnas for Court of Sessions	280 24	280 24
17	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of Sessions	290 00	290 00
17	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of Sessions	281 37	281 37
17	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for County	278 74	278 74
17	Baker & Godwin, printing for County	316 85	316 85
17	Daniel Slote, books for County	79 78	79 78
17	Geo. H. Stout, services to Excise Commissioners	57 00	57 00
17	J. H. Tobbitt, printing Document No. 14	150 00	150 00
24	George C. Henshaw, copying book of Register's office	24 90	24 90
24	James L. J. Kiersted, copying book of Register's office	341 50	341 50
24	Howard Pearsall, meals for jurors	300 00	300 00
24	William Jones, plumbing-work and repairing various offices	8 75	8 75
24	J. A. H. Hasbrouck, printing for County	102 47	102 47
24	John Roach, contract work on Harlem Bridge	1,377 53	1,279 12
24	John Roach, contract work on Harlem Bridge	1,400 80	1,400 80
24	John Roach, contract work on Harlem Bridge	780 00	780 00
24	John Roach, contract work on Harlem Bridge	3,516 78	3,516 78
24	Francis Pidgeon, work on Harlem Bridge	1,410 06	1,410 06
24	Frances Pidgeon, work on Harlem Bridge	762 00	762 00
24	Esthan Rogers, expenses for Commissioners of Harlem Bridge	20 15	20 15
24	William E. Macdonough, indexing records of County Clerk's office	200 00	200 00
24	Keyser & Co., repairs for County offices	99 31	99 31
24	Keyser & Co., repairs for rooms of Criminal Courts	266 02	266 02
24	Carting ballot-boxes for County election	207 59	207 59
24	Knickerbocker Stage Company, expenses for County election	60 00	60 00
24	Williams & Cee, expenses for County election	140 70	140 70
24	Henry Zoliver, expenses for County election	35 05	35 05
24	David Waterbury, expenses for County election	6 00	6 00
24	John F. Green, expenses for County election	8 40	8 40
24	J. F. Raymond, expenses for County election	6 60	6 60
24	Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice for the County	458 85	412 61
24	R. J. Vereyance, repairs for Coroner's office	3 48	3 48
24	A. J. Parker, counsel fee in case of Park Bank	255 25	255 25
24	G. S. Humphrey, oil-cloth for Coroner's office	68 60	68 69
30	Clerk, for contingent expenses of office	87 04	87 04
30	James Crawford, repairs to old Harlem Bridge	7 00	7 00
30	George O. Liddle, repairs to old Harlem Bridge	13 22	13 22
30	J. L. Most Iron Works, for repairs to old Harlem Bridge	60 03	60 03
30	Doctors Hodgman and Simmons, medical services by order of District-Attorney	50 00	50 00
30	Joseph Leach, coach hire for prisoner, by order of District-Attorney	8 00	8 00
30	H. F. Aubery, glazing for County offices	30 80	30 80
30	Lewis Carpenter, repairs for Register's office	101 40	101 40
30	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail, up to Jan. 1, 1862	312 58	312 58
30	B. F. Wheelwright, for remuneration for damages to premises Nos. 86 and 88 White-st	1,070 00	1,070 00
30	Francis Monda, lock and repairs for Criminal Court-rooms	592 62	550 00
30	Benj. Burdett, fitting up election poll 9th Ward	9 16	9 16
30	Mackey, Sproul & Hickman, fitting up election polls 17th Ward	171 73	171 73
30	Edward Gridley, fitting up election polls 20th Ward	105 00	105 00
30	John McGoon, fitting up election poll 20th Ward	6 20	5 00
30	John Weakley, fitting up election poll 20th Ward	10 00	5 00
30	John Roach, work on Harlem Bridge	1,752 00	1,752 00
30	William H. Robertson, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge to Nov. 1, 1861	501 00	501 00
30	A. H. Lockwood, services as Commissioner of Harlem Bridge to Nov. 1, 1861	501 00	501 00

VETOES.

The following have been vetoed by his Honor, the Mayor, during the year

Report in favor of increasing the force of the Metropolitan Police for the County of New-York.
Adopted Dec. 24, 1860.
Vetoed J

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $857,372 40 IN THE LAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
STEPHEN S. CHAPIN, Secretary. JOHN K. GREEN, President.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pensions; Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. ALLEY, Army and Navy Banker.
No. 3 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. [illegible] BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the several shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the said day at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. Ronsdar Benson & Co., in London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessments in London may pay the same at a rate of exchange equivalent to one pound sterling for five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th day of January next, and reopened on the 24th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under that may be entitled thereto, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours on and after MONDAY, 6th inst. Interest not withdrawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WASHINGTON R. WEMPLE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect on Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of such other business relating to the purchase of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, as may come before them. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next, by order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 30-AV., (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $50 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $400, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BYRON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.
HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Cancelled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 10 o'clock and close at 3 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 14th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 LOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RUSH. H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1862, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid after that day at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.
T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

INTEREST COUPONS—OF UNITED STATES and New-York State bonds cashed, and specie bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$500 WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, TO put through a profitable speculation. A liberal bonus and good security will be given. For particulars, call at No. 32 4th-av., secar store.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 437 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual reports will be submitted, and an election held for five trustees. The poll will be open at 7½ o'clock, and continue open half an hour. By order of the Board,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. By order,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CURRAN, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Dec. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—
Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ Three and one half per Cent. for the current six months, ending 31st inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of January. By order of the Board.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 31, 1861.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862, by order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo). The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 7th January prox.
GEO. A. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 14th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 16th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.
GEORGE ELLIS,
Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND** Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVidend of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day.
By order of the Board.
R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.
TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1862.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of four per cent payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 4th January next. New-York, December 30, 1861.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, perfect and in order. Apply by note or otherwise, stating price, &c., to J. MERRILL, No. 740 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.
ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason. BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No. 28 Warren-st.
D. S. ARNOLD, MADISON MIXTER,
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st. T. C. GOETCHIUS,
D. S. ARNOLD, LAWSON ARMS,
MADISON MIXTER, THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.
J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of MCHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. No. 220 Pearl-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.
JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 191 Chambers-st., New-York.
Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of Lowber, Gilbert & Co., for the transaction of a general hardware business, at No. 23 Park-row, as successors to the late firm of Mooney, Cohn & Co.
DAVID LOUDERBACK.
JOHN A. GILBERT.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF FORTLAND & CO. having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACtive partner with this amount, in a banking and stock commission house, where the capital is safe, and profits large. To principals applying, the best of reference shall be given. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-Office, New-York.

$ 00 TO $1,000 WANTED FOR AN equal interest in a first-class shoe-store, doing a good cash business; owner has other business, and must sell; would accept a clerk. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 314½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, for three days.

HARDWARE PARTNER WANTED—IN A well-established house; an active business man, acquainted with the jobbing and importing business, and having a cash capital of $10,000. Address B. W., Box No. 459 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DOELAND, Surrogate of Duchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Feloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending *Dr. LARMONT and his work.*"—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Rieseu, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is the most complete, the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Isbardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his private residence, where he continues the suite of offices in No. 32 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

On the March—Capture and Killing of a Rebel Colonel—Capture of Ammunition in a Private House—Confiscations—Camps at Harrisonville—Dispersion of Rebel Bands—Soldiers' Songs—Burning of Butler, &c'

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR WEST POINT, BATES COUNTY, Mo., Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

My last letter was sent from Independence, about fifty miles north from our present encampment. We left that town on Thursday morning, the 19th inst. Our train was considerably swelled by the addition of one hundred and fifty mules and horses, taken from the hiding places eight miles below the town, and also by some ten wagons containing commissary and other stores, taken from the warehouses of men now in the rebel army. We found a number of interesting documents in our search through the town; among the rest was found the commission of A. B. HAZZARD formerly a lawyer here, as Lieutenant in the Missouri State Guard. A quantity of powder and equipments were also found. Two kegs of powder were found in the house of a man named FARMER. Our train of contrabands sent to Kansas the previous night, numbered one hundred and thirty persons, and took with them a considerable quantity of property in the shape of teams and wagons. We learn since that they arrived safely at Leavenworth.

Our march on Thursday had just enough of adventure in it to make it stirring. At Rock Creek, our advance drove in some scouts. These, however managed to make their escape. Domiciliary visits were paid to the houses as we passed. In one of them Lieut. TANNER discovered a pair of silver epaulettes such as worn in the Missouri State Guard by the officer sand a crimson silk sash. Of course they were confiscated and declared to be the prize of the captor. During the forenoon a large quantity of forage in the shape of wheat, hay and oats, was burnt by order of the Colonel. The impossibility of our moving it, and the probability of its removal by the bands of rebels scattered through the country, induced this course.

When we came on this trip it was Col. ANTHONY'S intention to make a reconnoissance through this county, Jackson, and the neighboring part of Lafayette, Johnson and Cass Counties. Dispatches were, however, received from Col. NEWGENT, at West Point that two thousand rebels were within thirty miles and advancing on him. It was, therefore, considered advisable to make our way in that direction.

A Dr. LEE, living about ten miles from Independence, was captured. He is a notorious adviser of the rebel marauding bands. He has two grown sons both of whom have served in UP. HAYS' band. They were taken prisoners. The old man denied having assisted the rebels in any shape, but a search of his house resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of powder and prepared ammunition. Three kegs of powder were found and several hundred cartridges, most of which were of Government manufacture. These included army revolvers, Sharpe's, Minié and Yager rifles, as well as for rifled muskets. This material was found hidden in various places, such as trunks, bureaus, and under bedding. As a consequence of this discovery, all of Dr. LEE'S horses, mules and wagons were taken, his stacks burnt, and 2,500 pounds of bacon found in the smoke-house confiscated. The two sons were also brought along as prisoners. The immediate neighborhood is inhabited by active rebels. At the house of one named SHEPHERD, was found the sabre of a member of this regiment named ANDERSON, who had been left for dead on the field of the Little Blue fight. He however was only wounded, and was sent back by HAYS. SHEPHERD'S house was burnt, as was also the house of Capt. WOOD, now in the rebel army. In the latter place was found a Minié sabre bayonet belonging to one of the Ohio soldiers killed at the Little Blue Ford, on the road to Pleasant Hill, two months since.

Information was obtained which led to the belief that an important capture of a rebel officer could be made. Capt. SWOYER, commanding Company B, was detailed as rear guard, and to carry out the plans formed. The advance moved on toward Harrisonville, and camped for the night about eight miles from the town. The encampment was named "Camp John E. Cook," in memory of the gallant young soldier of liberty who reached, at Charlestown, Va., on the slaveholders' scaffold, the sacrificial culmination of a life of heroic devotion, both in Kansas and Virginia. There are many in this command who have stood face to face, their lives at stake, with the cause of this rebellion, during the past seven years. These men do not soon forget those who die the death of heroes.

Capt. SWOYER'S command encamped four miles back. Three of his men visited the house of Col. E. V. HURST, commanding the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry in PRICE'S army, which was raised in this and adjoining counties. By passing themselves as Southern troops, they found that the information received, of Col. HURST'S presence in the neighborhood, was correct. Shortly after leaving the house, the Colonel was overtaken and captured. Returning to camp with their prisoner, a party of men was discovered in the bush. Col. HURST evidently thought a rescue was about to be made, and attempted to run from his captors. He was ordered to halt, but not obeying, was shot dead. The other party was discovered to be a small squad of SWOYER'S men, engaged in searching for the Colonel in another direction.

Up to this time the weather was deliciously mild and warm. Thursday night, a bitingjwind reminded us that Winter had fairly set in. The men slept out of doors without tents, and must certainly have found it difficult to keep from freezing. We started before daybreak, and without breakfast, for Harrisonville, with the hopes of catching some of Col. HURST'S men, who had been scattered over the country engaged in recruiting for their regiment. It was about 9 o'clock, A. M., when we swept into the town on double quick. Fast as we came in, however, some four or five armed men left it faster. The advanced guard chased them, and succeeded in capturing some. The writer had a run of nearly a mile at a break-neck pace, after one man, but he succeeded in getting into the adjacent timber, before he could get within pistol-shot.

By Col. ANTHONY'S order all the citizens were assembled. Some fifty persons were collected. The Colonel interrogated men as to their positions, when all of them declared themselves Union. As he knew better than that, the question was put differently, as whether they were in favor of the war being carried on till rebellion was crushed. All declared they were. He then informed them that he had a list of men who had taken up arms, and wanted every man present who had done so to step out, and if any who had been in arms failed to step out they should be shot on the public square within five minutes. Thirteen men stepped out immediately, one of whom turned out to be the Commissary of Col. HURST'S rebel regiment, another an Orderly Sergeant of the same corps. During the day another member of the same body was captured by a detachment sent out to reconnoiter, who came across some armed men. These fled, but the one mentioned was captured. A number of interesting and amusing documents were found in an office in town. Among these were several specimens of "secesh" doggerel, written by a Mr. France, formerly Deputy Sheriff of Cass County. One of these was a song with the elegant and euphonious title, "The Whole Hog or None," and having reference to the battle of Wilson's Creek. It is in the usual bad taste, self-glorification, poor grammar and worse orthography common to Missouri and its *poicks*. There is one, however, of a little superior style to the first mentioned, though the spirit of it is as melancholic as a last dying speech and confession of a condemned man. It is entitled

THE MISSOURI VOLUNTEER.

BY LEVI FULLBRIGHT.

Come all you brave soldiers, you valiant volunteers!
Who are guarding your homes, and the Western frontiers!
Though you've all left your homes and your friends that's so dear,
We will sing, the lone soldier's sad heart for to cheer.

Our State it is poor, and scanty be our fare,
Many neighbors refuse us our labors for to share,
Though when danger approaches, the blood-hounds of war,
We'll meet them all undaunted beneath the lonely star.

Oh! come brother soldiers, to glory let us rise,
The curses of our enemies we always do despise;
Despising toil and danger, to battle we will fly
And conquer our enemies, or on the field we'll die.

On the field of battle together stand or fall,
For our much loved country on us made a call;
Therefore, because we love her, our arms we'll bravely bear,
And if we die in battle, we'll die beneath the star.

Oh, think brother soldiers! what you are fighting for;
You're fighting for your country, and not for golden ore—
You're fighting for your homes, and for those that's so dear—
"We will shed the last drop," says the brave volunteer.

But should we e'er see better days—blest peace once more abound,
And happiness and comfort enjoyed by all around,
What 'twill be to the conscious mind, a comfort ever dear,
To know we were defenders of the Western frontier.

Although our moss-grown monuments be not so gay as Kings',
The hope we have will carry us up, and death lose its sting.
Then here's to the land, the much-loved land that gave us a home—
May the sons she may raise to us give praise when we are dead and gone.

As a contrast to the above, both in merit, music and spirit, allow me to copy a lyric prepared by J. P. C. DAVIS, a private in Company B, in our (Col. JENNISON'S) Regiment. It is a favorite song of the men, and is sung to an old camp-meeting tune. It is entitled

THE WATCH-WORD.

The war drums are beating,
Up, Freemen, and fight!
The hosts of JEFF. DAVIS
Crush down with your might.
O, gird on your armor,
The rebels are nigh,
I'll give you the watch-word,—
We conquer or die.

CHORUS.

We conquer, we conquer, we conquer or die,
We conquer, we conquer, we conquer or die.

The trumpets are sounding
From inland to shore;
Your muskets and sabres
Must slumber no more,
Shout! shout! with your victory,
Your caps waving high,
I'll give you the watch-word—
We conquer or die.

CHORUS.

March forth to the battle,
All fearless and calm:
The strength of your spirit
Throw into your arm;
And let your proud motto
Ring up to the sky,
Till the very stars echo
"We conquer or die."

CHORUS.

Strike deep and unerring,
And never retreat;
Thousands by thousands
The enemy meet.
The thicker the rebels,
The firmer stand by,
Remembering your watch-word,
"We conquer or die!"

CHORUS.

Go forth in the pathway
Your forefathers trod—
Ye, too, fight for Freedom
Against Slavery's rod,
Fling out your fair banner
Against the blue sky,
And shout, like true soldiers,
"We conquer or die!"

CHORUS.

Not chains for the traitors,
For chains are in vain;
They are planning already
To break them in twain.
But raise your true voices
And shout the war-cry—
Death, death to the traitors,
We conquer or die!

CHORUS.

The refrain has a stirring effect when sung by a large number of men in the backwoods of Missouri. It stirs the blood like a long drawn bugle-blast, whose tones wake the spirit of battle, and fills the soul with warlike enthusiasm.

Among the Secesh relics which were found in the town, was a handsome secession flag, with eight stars on it. It was discovered in an out-house, belonging to a man named FOGLE, formerly editor of the county paper here, and now in the Southern army.

Harrisonville was, before this war, a thriving town of two thousand inhabitants; now they may be numbered by as many hundred. It is the county seat of Cass County. Like most Missouri towns, the courthouse stands in the centre of a square, around which is the business portion of the town, and from which the streets lead. It has been visited several times by both parties. Col. JENNISON, in the early part of the summer, when commanding an independent company of scouts, which was the nucleus of his present splendid regiment, captured the place and carried off a large quantity of secesh property, killing some of its owners in the fight. There is not a town in these border counties which this indomitable and active chief has not visited, and brought the rebels and their sympathizers to terms. I venture the statement that no man has done more, and with a less force, during the eight months in which the war has continued to injure the rebels and benefit the Union men, than has Col. JENNISON; yet no one has had more difficulties. Utterly regardless of politicians, and with an eye single to the work waiting to be done, he has had to overcome the intrigues of those who want this terrible war carried on like the German students do their harmless duels—the first man scratched so as to draw blood to cry "Hold, enough!" As the gallant and gay little Colonel phrases it, "That game's played out." I venture the statement, that so far, the war has not yet produced a man of more genuine military ability, or possessing more decided qualifications as a leader of men, than this same border chieftain, Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON.

Col. ANTHONY left "Camp Edwin Coppic," Harrisonville, on Friday. That march gave one a forcible foretaste of some of the privations of a soldier's life. It was almost entirely over extensive prairies, which were white with snow that had fallen the previous night, and over which blew the keen blast, chilling us through with its icy breath. The country in Jackson had looked desolate to my eyes, but it was a fair scene to that around Harrisonville, and on our march from it. For four or five miles out of that town the farmers had harvested portions, at least, of their crops, but from that distance to our present encampment, some twenty miles, but one farm where even this had been done was noticed. About ten miles from the town we reached Grand River. There was a large covered bridge spanning the stream, which here was two hundred feet broad. During the previous night some weak as well as wicked person had taken up a dozen lengths of the flooring at each end, and placed one on its edge at each entrance. This was evidently in hopes of entrapping us in the night. The planks were found scattered around in various places, and some that had been carried off entirely were replaced by boards taken from the sides of the edifice.

After crossing the bridge, the county (Bates County) over which we passed grew more and more desolate and deserted in appearance. At least two score houses were discernible from the road, all but half a dozen of which were deserted. The windows and doors were out, and in the interior might occasionally be seen the remains of furniture, showing that the dwellings had been hastily evacuated. In one miserable dwelling we found two families living, the men of which had been killed by different marauding bands. Everywhere the corn was ungathered, the fences down, and the few head of cattle to be seen in the country were leisurely feeding from ungathered corn. The climax of desolation was, however, reached at the town of West Point. This place is directly upon the State line, but on the Missouri side. It was formerly a flourishing trading post, well known to frontier men. It contains about one hundred frame and log buildings, in all stages of dilapidation, and everywhere presenting a picture of woe and desolation. But one family resides in the town, and for a long time during the Summer it was entirely deserted. One reason of this may be in the fact that the inhabitants dreaded, as they had reason, the vengeance of the Kansas soldiers. Not a town on the whole border had made itself more infamous by atrocious rebel cruelties. During the struggle of 1856, the adjoining Kansas counties of Linn and Bourbon were isolated from the assistance of the Free State men around Lawrence, and as a consequence, were devastated and destroyed by the ruffians of Bates and Vernon Counties, and the gangs from Arkansas, raised by G. W. CLARK, now a General under MCCULLOCH, a man who was rewarded for his murderous course by the Land Receivership under BUCHANAN, and afterwards by a Pursership on the *Powhatan*. At West Point a leading Blue Lodge was organized, to which was attached an organization known as the Council of Ten. This body pretended to try the "Abolitionists," and passed sentence upon them. The Kansas border is rife with the most horrible stories of the atrocities committed under its direction. Scores of men have been butchered, houses have been burned, and a large quantity of property stolen. In the latter troubles this place was the resort of the Hamiltons, Brockets, and other ruffians, and from it started the gang of assassins who, under CHARLES HAMILTON, perpetrated the horrible massacre of the *Marais des Cygnes*, in May, 1858, immortalized by WHITTIER in his beautiful poem. The place on which this deed was committed is about four miles from the town. These things made the citizens leave when the troubles broke out, and as an addition to their border ruffianism of old, they were very largely secesh, their departure was timely for their own necks.

Col. NEWGENT'S so-called regiment of Missouri volunteers is stationed at West Point. They have, by no means, benefited the looks of the town, having made stables of the best buildings and broken out the few remaining windows that were left when they arrived. I shall have something more to say about this corps in another letter.

Two companies of the Kansas Eighth, under Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, are camped half a mile from town. Two companies more are on their way, two other companies are doing duty at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, and the remaining two are not yet fully equipped.

The camp of Col. JENNISON'S cavalry, and the artillery and infantry under his immediate command, is from the southeast of the town. We shall move in a day or two, as there is but little forage in this vicinity. Two companies are now engaged in hunting up a permanent camp.

The balance of the command which started at the same time as Col. ANTHONY from Wyandotte, under command of Capt. MERRYMAN, moved down the military road, which runs north and south, parallel with the State line. Near the first encampment they arrested a young fellow as a member of PRICE'S army. He was afterwards released. On the second day's march, the route was through a strong secession neighborhood, commencing with the town of Little Santa Fé, and crossing the headwaters of the Big and Little Blue Rivers. Heavy flanking parties, under the command of Lieut. BOSTWICK, of Company "K," (JOHN BROWN JR.'S, Company,) were thrown out, with orders to rout out all gangs and destroy the houses of all the principal "Secesh." He was furnished with guides thoroughly acquainted, and with a list of rebel names. The ground covered by them extended from five to eight miles east of the principal line of the march. Some ten or twelve houses were burned by this detachment, several parties of scouts fired upon, but not captured, and a quantity of stock, such as horses, mules beef cattle and sheep, were driven into camp. These latter had mostly been gathered in out-of-the-way places, with the evident intention of driving them off. Some 200 horses and mules, and 200 head of cattle were thus captured. The command camped that night at the house of a notorious rebel Captain, named BERRY, and known on the borders as "Devil Dick." His place was deserted, though within a short period. On the outside of the dwelling, under the porch, was painted a representation of the Confederate flag. On the parlor-wall was another one. When the troops moved in the morning, the buildings were burned. The main body also burned three or four buildings on the line of march, the second and third days. This latter day the flanking parties were engaged in skirmishing with and hunting rebel scouts. Near the line, fourteen miles from West Point, was the rendezvous of a rebel guerilla gang, led by a man named MARSHALL. This gang had a strong stone barrack or camp at a point on the head of Grand River, about three-quarters of a mile from MARSHALL'S place, which was built in a strong natural position. Near by was a good stone corral. These buildings were burned and destroyed, and the stock driven off. The same evening, a picket of Company I was fired upon near this place. A log house was found in the woods, and near by was found the remains of a large quantity of bacon, burnt by the rebels. This was done, in all probability, to prevent its falling into our hands. Next day the command made West Point and their present camp, where they were joined by Col. JENNISON, who took command.

The KANSAS Brigade is stationed south of this place, Col. MONTGOMERY being at Mine Creek, twenty miles south; Capt. HUNT, commanding the Fifth, at Barnesville, ten miles below, and Col. JUDSON, with the Sixth, at Forts Scott and Lincoln. A party of 100 rebels had previous to this disposition of the forces invading KANSAS in the vicinity of Potosi, Mine Creek, killing an old man of 70 years, named SEAWRIGHT, burning his buildings and stealing a quantity of stock. Major H. H. WILLIAMS, of the Third, was sent after them by Col. MONTGOMERY. He pursued them into Bates County, burning the houses of three rebel captains, LANDIS, CLEM and GREGG, as also the towns of Butler and Papinsville. At the former place two of the command were killed.

H. J. R.

REPORTS FROM SEDALIA.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sunday, Jan. 5.

Three men arrived here to-day from Johnson County, who report that JENNISON was at Rose Hill Johnson County, a day or two since, which place they report he has burned. He is reported to be on the way to this place. If it be true that he is on the way here, it is to be hoped that he will capture the notorious Methodist preacher and brigand, VARD COCKERELL who is reported to be encamped with about 500 men, near Columbus, in the northwest part of the county.

Many of the most substantial and respectable citizens of Johnson County arrive here nearly every day being driven from their houses by this notorious bush whacker and his gang.

The report that secession is squelched in Johnson County is untrue. The rebels are, if anything, worse than they have ever been.

The son of Mrs. HEATH, Postmistress at Warrensburgh, coming home from Kansas the other day, fell into the hands of COCKERELL, and was nearly stripped of his clothing.

The Louden Times on American Affairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was greatly impressed with the force of your correspondent's comparison between the blocking up the harbors of a city where rebellion has been fostered for thirty years with a few harmless old hulks, and tying rebels to the mouths of cannon and blowing them as atoms into eternity. Both these modes of treatment have been resorted to within a few months by the two great Protestant Powers of Christendom. The Thunderer, and if not the "mouth-piece," certainly the "wind-piece" of the Power which has electrified the civilized world by the latter refinement, accuses the Government which avails itself of the former as a sedentary blockading squadron, merely an ingenious and bloodless remedy to protect our commerce from piracy while our navy is occupied elsewhere, as proving by the very act "that it is growing fierce and bloodthirsty, and threatening murder in cold blood." If NENA SAIB had been captured he would have been treated on this method, not mentioned even in Fox's Book of Martyrs. Is not the London *Times* aware that JOHN SLIDELL is the Nena Saib of this conspiracy, and yet nobody has thought of blowing him out of a gun. That he has not even the poor excuse of being a *Southern* States Rights man, but was born of humble, but most respectable parents in this very City. That if he were true to the States Rights principle he would be with the *North*, after the fashion of by far the greater part of those officers who, although educated and paid for years by the whole Confederacy, and absent for years from the States from which they were appointed, at once rushed into rebellion, and took sides against the Government on the sounding of the keynote of Southern Rights. Is the London *Times* aware that both the old men now borne by the gunboat *Rinaldo* (a precious freight,) to receive an ovation from all who sympathize with secession, and hate republican institutions, have been prominent expectants of the honors of the Presidency of a United Confederacy, and that they submitted to receive a large portion of the spoils, until they feared to lose their places at the crib by the success of either DOUGLAS, LINCOLN or BELL, or any other candidate not of their particular clique, and when that wicked faction was finally defeated, they "kicked over the table, and broke up the game."

Again, Mr. DELANE, the editor of the *Times*, happened to be in this country at the time when this plot was hatching. Craft is the great power of Mr. SLIDELL, and no man in the country has dealt more largely in the wire-pulling and controlling of the influence of the Press than he. It was mainly through his instrumentality that the distinguished gentleman who is now acting as under-Secretary of State at Richmond (Mr. BROWNE, (a relative of the Marquis of Sligo,) was transferred from a subordinate position in the office of the *Journal of Commerce* to the editorial chair of the *Constitution*. It was probably through his influence that Mr. BROWNE (so recently a subject of her Majesty) became a confidential adviser of Mr. BUCHANAN, and it was through his influence that this same versatile young *litterateur* so soon found favor with the President of another republic, and rotated into a light near the person of the *second* JEFFERSON. It is rarely that a man meets with such rapid preferment in two such apparently inconsistent and distinct spheres, and it shows either the great power of inherents in BROWNE or in his backer. Now what is more probable than that this Nestor in strategy should have seen in Mr. DELANE, then fortunately in the country, a subject worthy of the touch of his Pactolian wand. Is it difficult to suppose a scene in Mr. SLIDELL'S *recherché* mansion at Washington, in which Mr. SLIDELL, surrounded by a band of choice coconspirators, should be the entertainer of Mr. DE LANE, the entertained, and BROWNE, the connecting link between the man of the *Times* and the man of the *Trent*, in which the subject of a little reconstruction of the Government was suggested and concocted or discussed, as agreed upon, and in which Mr. DE LANE, from pure desire to render our system of Government more perfect, or for other good and valid considerations, should have lent himself to the cause of the revolution then proposed! Now it is for us, who do not take all things as they appear on the surface, but look a little deeper into the springs which actuate editors, as well as other men, to consider whether the zeal with which the *Times* has advocated secession, and war with America in favor of secession, may not be actuated by some of the motives which impel men in the heat of a party canvass, whether any editor could be more partisan, or articles more systematically insulting than those of the *Times*. If this is so, then to what is this ferocious zeal, (re-echoed by editors in Canada known to be of the Slidell-Browne clique,) this fiery hostility to us and this warm sympathy for them, so utterly inconsistent with the dearly-bought record of England on the Slavery question, be attributed but to the skillful manipulation of the *Times'* man by the adroit SLIDELL? It would not be strange if the portfolios of the editor were filled with Confederate securities or scrip of a cotton mill idle from the effects of this blockade. Are the people of England to be led into strife with the only nation with whom they have a common origin, blood, religion and destiny, by the hot and bitter invectives of a single Press of questionable disinterestedness and of unquestionable unfairness? That it is not so becomes daily more evident, and in the calm and dignified rebuke of the *Daily News* and other more judicious and rational exponents of English sentiment we discover that the fury of the *Times* is beginning to produce its own wholesome reaction.

An Appeal for Peace.

TO THE BRITISH RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK.

Though but a unit of your number, and without influence, may I be permitted to suggest that in the present unfortunate misunderstanding with our native country, a word from us may be of some service in allaying the troubled waters of contention. We have all escaped a great peril, and need not therefore fear a charge of selfishness or want of patriotism if we make an attempt, by a calm statement of facts which our position here qualifies us for knowing, to interpose some check to the bitterness of feeling gradually springing up to estrange two great nations which have every interest in being on the most friendly terms with each other. Surely, it is not only a noble, but a Christian duty, if, at a moment like this, when there is danger of having the worst passions of human nature stirred up, we use what influence we have to allay them.

Without entering into the merits of the late dispute, it is evident that a feeling is being engendered on both sides which will yet bear bloody fruits. That feeling is, for the most part, the result of misconception and false accusations insidiously and maliciously circulated by interested parties on both sides of the Atlantic. We, as a body, I am sure, have little to complain of in our treatment here. We have been received and treated well by a kind and generous people, and enjoy many of the privileges of citizens without being obliged to perform their corresponding duties. Would it not, then, be a humane and grateful task to endeavor to recement, as much as possible, those bonds of friendship which only recently looked so secure, but are now in danger of being rent asunder? It is needless to dwell on the horrors of such a war as seemed to be lately impending over us. What though it might be brief—the clash of arms would die away, but the bitterness of feeling, the deep-rooted animosity between kindred nations, would outlast all of us, to the utter disgrace of the Christian character we all profess to bear.

I make no suggestions beyond the idea; perhaps some of the more influential of our number may give practical force to it; but I for one will rejoice if any effort of ours can convince our countrymen that the great majority of this nation have no other desire than to be on terms of the strictest amity with Great Britain. I remain, respectfully,

ONE OF YOURSELVES.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

The Anti-War Sentiment of England

From the Leeds Mercury, Dec. 7.

In the hour of doubt and anxiety we may well thank the fate which has divided England and America by such broad seas, and made communication between them so slow as to give angry passions time to cool. Ere we can hear the reply made by Mr. SEWARD to Earl RUSSELL'S dispatch, political feeling in England will have lost somewhat of the warmth which it naturally exhibited when the news of the stoppage of the *Trent* first reached our shores. In the same interval, reason will have looked at the question in many different lights, and we trust will have found abundant grounds for concluding that the dispute may be settled without the dreadful alternative of war. The Press of England then can be employed to no nobler mission than in trying to cool that national ardor which, however noble and generous in its proper sphere, may at times disastrously usurp the place of cool reflection. We would not urge one word to create indifference toward the honor of our flag, or to encourage the idea that the rights of hospitality, on which we so justly pride ourselves, can be violated with impunity by any nation. We would not throw any doubt, which from the first we have never felt, on the illegality of the act performed by the commander of the *San Jacinto*, or on the right and duty of the English Government to demand reparation for the injury and restitution of the captives. So far, none will step further or more firmly than we. But it is in the step beyond this that the real danger exists. It is a dread to reflection that the Atlantic may ere long witness scenes at which humanity must shudder, to obtain an apology for a past insult, or to extort satisfaction because the apology is refused. We confess we stand aghast before so fearful an alternative.

Now, there are two ways in which America may resist our claim. Of course it is possible that she may not resist it at all, but may yield to it with dignity and friendliness of feeling. Supposing, however, that she does resist, her resistance may be either on legal grounds, claiming the right to keep the prisoners as contraband of war, or it may be, like the resistance counseled by the New-York *Herald*, an insolent defiance, acknowledging that the act was illegal, but offering to atone for it by an adequate reparation. The decencies of diplomacy, apart from other considerations, render the last species of reply in the highest degree improbable. The answer, then, will almost certainly be a claim on behalf of the United States Government of the right to retain Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL, as lawfully captured contraband of war. It will be easy for the English Government to answer to this, that even if these gentlemen were contraband of war, the Lieutenant of the *San Jacinto* was not the person to constitute himself a judge, and that the regular course would have been to seize the vessel, and to have the whole subject adjudicated in a prize court. This answer is, no doubt, perfectly sound. It points out the course which Commander WILKES ought to have taken, and in a court of law it would invalidate the whole subsequent proceedings of the American Government. But after all, is it well to judge so great a question on merely technical issues? Supposing the statesmen and lawyers of America really believe the Southern Commissioners to have been contraband of war, may we not look with somewhat lenient eyes on their unwillingness to give them up again on account of a mere informality—however dangerous that informality may be as a precedent—as to the mode in which the capture was effected? Would it not be better, if things assume this shape, for the two Governments to refer the matter, in a friendly spirit, and as a question really open to dispute, to some impartial neutral Power? Why should not the Emperor of Russia or the King of Holland, or some other Government, perfectly disinterested in the whole question, decide, first, whether the informality of the capture is of so serious a nature as to invalidate the right of the United States Government to retain the prisoners, and secondly, whether the prisoners really are contraband of war? Surely, except for the passions excited, neither England nor America would be so seriously injured by an adverse decision upon these questions as to make them covet the alternative of war. If England is in the right, as we have no doubt she is, she can fear nothing. If impartial persons judge us to be in the wrong, however strongly persuaded of the contrary, there is no need for us to testify the force of our convictions by involving the world in a saturnalia of bloodshed.

But there is a matter much more important than the settling of this question. Mr. COBDEN, in his temperate letter to his constituents at Rochdale, and Gen. SCOTT, in the letter which we published in yesterday's paper, both point, and we believe justly point, to the eminently unsatisfactory state of the law upon the subject of neutral rights. Both state, moreover, what unhappily is too true, that Great Britain has hitherto been the most serious obstacle to the rectification of the law upon this subject. We have, no doubt, had strong reasons for demanding vast powers in this respect. During the great European war, in which those powers were principally exerted, the very existence of the nation depended upon our command of the seas. Neutral commerce was then of little value, compared with its value at the present day. The exercise of our rights against neutrals was a trifling annoyance compared with the exercise of such rights now. But nothing is more certain than that England, however terrible the wars in which she may engage, will never claim or possess any such powers again. It would raise the whole world in arms against her. During the recent war with Russia she never dreamed of interfering with the rights of neutral traders. But still much of the old law, with all its anomalies and with all its hardships, exists. Now, if Gen. SCOTT is right, America would be quite willing to modify these laws, and by treaty or by any other means to found a new code, more equal towards all and more liberal towards neutrals. Some points requiring amendment, points on which the Americans have always insisted, we have often urged in this journal. On the whole American statesmen have always held a peculiarly reasonable and peaceable language upon these subjects, and if, as Gen. SCOTT says, they still hold these views, what better moral could be drawn from the exploits of the *San Jacinto* and the present danger of war than the necessity of modifying the law of nations in such a manner as our interests and the interests of the Americans demand? Such a modification would grant us far more protection for our rights than all the wars that ever were waged.

Arrivals in the City.

Secretary Seward and daughter, Hon. Geo. H. Grier and daughter, and A. S. Murray, from Goshen, N. Y.; Capt. J. C. Duane, of the U. S. Engineers; Lieut. Reese, of the U. S. Navy; Thos. Vail, of Troy, and Major Thompson of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Brig.-Gen. Barry and lady, Capt. Seymour, the Queen's Messenger, P. Brignoli, Mr. Susini and lady, Francis H. Preston, U. S. Consul at Guaymas, Porto Rico; Edward C. James, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; J. Ferguson, of the U. S. Navy, and Col. Hunt, of the U. S. Army, are at the Everett House.

Major-Gen. Robert Anderson and family, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, State Attorney; Levi Morrill, of Maine; W. L. Yule and family, San Francisco; C. F. De Medina Ceal, of Lima, Peru; and Rev. C. W. Dennison, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. C. McKibbin and Mr. Wells and family, of California; Capt. Winslow, Dr. Brown and Dr. Hasson, of the U. S. Army; and Lieut. Law, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Garcia and family, and Luis Molina, *attachés* of the Buenos Ayrean Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

T. B. Lawrence, of Boston; R. C. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Lincklien, of Cazenovia, and Dr. Philips, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Geo. Pegram, lately confined at Fort Warren, now on his way to be exchanged for Major Wilcox; and Major T. Van Buren, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

Maine.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WASHBURNE.

Gov. WASHBURNE sent in his message to the Maine Legislature on January 1. Briefly adverting to the causes of the present war, and declaring that the people expected and demanded that all lawful, usual, efficient measures and policies should be adopted which would tend to promote its speedy and successful termination, he states that while the war is not to be carried on for the abolition of slavery, but for the preservation of the Government, nevertheless the people will permit no Congress, no Administration, no officers of the army or navy to protract it, increase the expenditures of blood and treasure which its prolongation would cost, and shake the popular confidence in a successful issue, by holding and treating property in negroes as more sacred than property of any other description. If by striking the chains from the slaves of rebels, and destroying the property claims of traitors in black men, the war may be ended sooner than it can be if such claims are treated as sacred and inviolable; and if, thereby, millions of treasure and thousands of the lives of our brothers, the young, the gallant and the true, the pride and the hope of the country, may be saved, they will demand and insist, in tones that will be heard and respected, that the chains shall fall and the war cease.

He avers that the citizen who will not act in good faith for the Union, and aid in prosecuting the war without conditions and compromises, or who, by his complaints, fault-finding and misrepresentations, weakens the arm of the National Administration, renders most effective aid to the rebels; and, whatever his professions, should be marked and shunned as one who makes his selfish purposes or his party views paramount to his love of country.

A conditional Union man is an unconditional traitor. For in such an emergency as the present, true and loyal men will say: Let all else die, but let the country live.

The sole, overruling consideration now, is not in regard to administrative measures and governmental policies, but how the Government under which such measures and policies are to be worked out, is itself to be preserved. The strength of the Government is to be tried. Its necessity and reality, its very right to exist, are the essential questions to be decided. Has it been a useful instrumentality in the progress of mankind? What is the metal and temper of the people who have grown up under its institutions? Is it worth preserving?

Referring to the correspondence which passed between Gov. WASHBURN and the National authorities respecting coast defences, he recommends that the Legislature urge upon the authorities of the United States a vigorous prosecution of the necessary works of national defence in this State, and to tender its ready cooperation by the grant of all the facilities within its power, including the advancement, if required, of such portion of the funds needed for their construction as may be within its proper ability to furnish.

Since Maine became a member of the Federal Union in 1820, and although she was at that time substantially destitute of fortifications, the appropriations of the Federal Government for her coast protection have been less than half the amount that was expended within ten years for the building of a Custom-house in the single City of Charleston.

We have now the most indubitable proof of the deep and bitter hostility to this country of the people of New-Brunswick and Canada. In view of the present attitude of the British nation toward the United States, the fact will not escape attention that while the defenses of our State upon the sea board have been so strangely neglected, and not a dollar has been expended for her protection on her extended interior boundary, her best means of defense by land has been taken from her by the United States, and ceded to the only power in whose possession it could be available to her injury. How unwise was the provision of the treaty of Washington, by which the United States surrendered to Great Britain that portion of the State of Maine north of the river St. John, without the possession of which she was shut out from Canada for half the year, may now be seen not only in the fact that thereby we opened a way for the transportation in the winter of the very troops from which, in the event of hostilities between the two nations opening out at that season of the year, she must largely rely, whether for defence or attack; but also in the menacing spirit, encouraged by that capitulation, in which she now takes occasion to address us.

Reminding the Legislature of the extent and character of the works proposed in his communication to the President, he suggests that the cost of the necessary fortifications at the exposed points—as Eastport, Castine, Rockland, Belfast, Wiscasset, the mouth of the Kennebec, Saco River, and other places—will be largely reduced if we can find at some central, effective point, within what may be termed supporting distance, the indispensable condition of a great and impregnable fortress, from which all needful succor by sea or land may be speedily forwarded. He instances Portland as exceedingly well-adapted for such a purpose.

In addition to the military works upon the coast, he thinks the construction of military roads—railways—for their connection with each other and with our Northern boundary, as also required.

He confesses that he is not free from the most serious apprehensions in regard to our future relations with England.

Owing to the criminally neglected state of the militia for many years, there were scarcely thirty companies having even the forms of organization to be found when the Executive authorities entered upon the discharge of the duties and responsibilities devolved upon them by the law of the extra session.

The first regiment of volunteers raised, uniformed and equipped by the State, was mustered into the service of the United States on the 3d of May, or within nine days after the passage of the law authorizing its formation.

The number of men enlisted in the State and uniformed and equipped by it, and mustered into the service of the United States, is as follows:

First Regiment Infantry (mustered out of service United States Aug. 5).....	779
Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Infantry Regiments, including recruits subsequently enlisted and sent forward to fill their ranks, and also including Capt. J. D. FESSENDEN'S Company of Sharpshooters.....	9,200
Guards at Forts McCleary, Scammel and Sullivan, including men mustered out of the service of the State, upon the assumption by the United States of the charge of these forts.....	255
The following regiments have been raised by direct authority of the President, and uniformed and equipped at the immediate expense of the United States, viz:	
Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments of Infantry.....	4,345
Men recruited for the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, not yet mustered, estimated at.....	200
First Cavalry.....	1,163
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Batteries of Light Artillery.....	802
Recruits for same not yet mustered, estimated at	100
Total.....	17,024
To these numbers must be added the men recently recruited for regiments in the field, in cases where the recruiting officers have not yet made their return to the Adjutant-General, not less than.....	100
Total.....	17,124
Deduct three months regiment.....	779
Total.....	16,345

Maine has contributed 578 men in excess of the quota apportioned her by the General Government. Aroostook County, with a population in 1860 of 22,449, has sent equal to eleven companies to maintain the Union. This number, it is believed, is a larger per centage of the entire population than has been furnished by any other county in New-England.

The warrants already drawn for expenditures for the ten regiments raised by the State on its own account, including the company of sharpshooters, have amounted to $1,073,483 02. In this sum is included the whole expense incurred for the enlistment of troops, for subsistence and transportation, &c., &c. Deducting the sums not properly chargeable to accounts for raising and uniforming the troops, and the aggregate expenditures fall short of one million of dollars.

The State has a claim against the United States in addition to the foregoing, (and independent of certain items not fully ascertained,) for rifle muskets in the hands of the Maine Volunteers, but delivered to the United States, for cannon in the forts, and for other articles, amounting in all to the

Estimated value of.....	$24,773 00
Add sums paid, &c.....	1,073,483 20
Total.....	$1,098,256 20
From this amount must be deducted a payment made by the United States, in September, of.....	200,000 00
And there remains due from the United States to this State.....	$898,256 20

Of the loan of $1,000,000, authorized by the resolve of April 25, 1861, but $800,000 has been called for. The amount received into